

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1925 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 231

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

CAN MAKE INDIA DRY IN DECADE SAYS OFFICIAL

Minister of Excise Declares That It Is a Matter of Revenue

TOTAL PROHIBITION THE ULTIMATE GOAL

Consumption Already Reduced More Than Two Thirds by Rationing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 10.—We could easily go absolutely dry within 10 years, but it all depends on how we are able to make up our loss in revenue. In any case the progress is satisfactory, and we have officially accepted total prohibition as our goal in Bombay Presidency, to be fully carried out within a maximum period of 20 years by the method of rationing.

The above statement was made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Sir Chunnial Mehta, the first Indian Minister of Excise in Bombay, who was responsible for its policy of rationing with the object of going dry as quickly as possible. Sir Chunnial continued:

Figures Started Action

"You may take it that I did not begin my official career as Minister of Excise with any preconceived notion for totally stopping liquor. But I asked for figures and these were a revelation to me. The war had ended and the Labor corps in Bombay was disbanded—this was a large consumer of drink as usual—so there was no conceivable reason for the sudden rise in the consumption of liquor in Bombay town. From 650,000 gallons in the previous year, the consumption jumped up to 800,000 gallons in 1920-21. It was necessary to look into the whole situation and so more figures were called in."

"Now these figures showed me that except where people came directly in contact with liquor shops, the tendency in India has not been toward drinking. Out of the 2,800,000 gallons consumed in 1920-21, 1,400,000 gallons were accounted for by 22 towns, while the rest of the Presidency, totaling over 15,000,000 people, consumed only 1,400,000. You could see that drink had not got hold of the Indians as yet."

"But it was essential that the brake should be applied. The time had come to take a decisive step toward lessening this evil. So I ordered the cutting down of the total supply given out. The liquor trade in India is a state monopoly, and we can easily control it."

The Rationing Plan

"With regard to total prohibition we did not then intend to take away drink from those who had become accustomed to it, at least for the present, but at the same time we did not want the younger generation to be tempted into that habit, by having it temptingly placed before them at every corner. I had found already that there was no inherent tendency to drink in our people, so there could reasonably be no objection if drink was gradually taken away from them. Hence I decided to follow the system of rationing, gradually cutting down the issue of liquor to the shops year by year."

"The results of our attempt at rationing were very encouraging. Within 2½ years, i.e., by the end of 1924, the total consumption dwindled from 2,800,000 to 1,800,000 gallons per year.

"In this connection there is one remarkable fact to be observed. There was no increase at all in illicit traffic. Nor did the people resort to intoxicant drugs as an alternative. On the other hand the

Isostasy Rules the Upper Crust

Canadian Professor Bursts Into Verse to Explain Just What He Means

SOUTHPORTR, Eng., Aug. 27 (AP)—Modern natural scientists are not dull, prosy fellows without a spark of poetry or imagination. Prof. W. A. Parkes of Toronto, Can., one of the delegates attending the annual meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science, proved this day by bursting into verse in the course of a lecture on earthquakes. Here is the principal portion of his venture into versification:

What is it rules the upper crust?
Isostasy, isostasy.
What animates the over thrust?
Isostasy, isostasy.
What gives the shore lines wanderlust?
What makes the highlands into dust.
What makes the strongest stratum bust?
Isostasy, isostasy.

It might be explained that isostasy is the theory of general equilibrium in the earth's crust, supposed to be maintained by the yielding or flow of rock material beneath the surface under the stress of gravitation.

Many of the floats showed the mechanical ingenuity of the boys as well as the handicraft of the girls.

CHURCH URGED TO ACT IN UNITY TO PREVENT WAR

Law Advocated at Stockholm as Substitute-Christian Education Discussed

By Special Cable

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 27.—The Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work entered upon its final stage by considering the report on "Christian Education," which was presented by Prof. William Adams Brown, New York, who declared that the conference was not so much interested in the technique of education as in the development of the moral values of character and goodwill, so that material civilization should not outstrip spiritual. Professor Brown emphasized the need for a new standard of corporate life and the cultivation of a worldwide sympathy, which helps remove racial bitterness and assists the promotion of justice between individuals and nations.

Other speakers were Professor Fulton of the University of Aberdeen, the Patriarch of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Schullerus of Transylvania, and Bishop James Berry of Rhode Island.

The education report was discussed under the following sub-topics: Education, Christian personality, education for corporate life, education toward an international outlook, education toward a better understanding of the east and west, education through a revision of text books.

The report on Christian Education by the American section was in part as follows:

It is the belief of the American church that the church should conceive its educational function in the widest terms; and that it should make use of all legitimate methods to create and sustain an enlightened, effective and true public opinion upon all matters that lie within the range of its interest.

Real Function of Church

The church's real function in this regard is to combat propaganda with truth. The church should not be afraid to speak its mind. It should present an honest presentation of all the facts involved in any given circumstance or condition, and an interpretation of those facts in the light of the principles of the Christian religion.

The church's real function in this regard is to combat propaganda with truth. The church should not be afraid to speak its mind. It should present an honest presentation of all the facts involved in any given circumstance or condition, and an interpretation of those facts in the light of the principles of the Christian religion.

Instances of the creation of a new public opinion, for which the churches

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Traffic Held Up by Mother Goose

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, Aug. 27

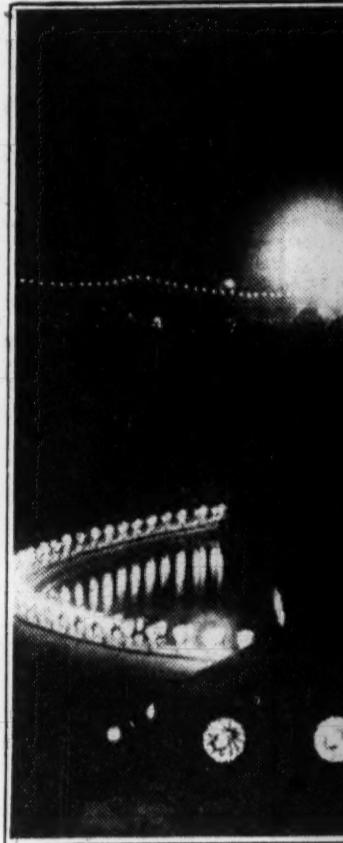
MOTHER GOOSE visited Michigan Avenue yesterday. Troops of gayly garbed children, representing a hundred classic characters of nursery tales, paraded on floats down the broad sidewalk which separates the avenue from Grant Park, in a Mardi Gras arranged by the board of education playgrounds.

For a brief hour the gay side-

walk flamed with the brave colors of folklore while the various playgrounds competed for honors of the city. Cinderella in her coach, Jack and his beanstalk, the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, with Japanese children, Dutch maid and flower girls innumerable paraded down the sunny walk and the traffic slowed down to look on.

Many of the floats showed the mechanical ingenuity of the boys as well as the handicraft of the girls.

CONGRESSIONAL BUILDINGS IN BUENOS AIRES



The Night Is Made Light in Argentina's Capital Celebrating the Visit of Heir to Britain's Throne

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27.—Inured on his South American tour to scenes where modernity struggles with dilapidation, the Prince of Wales is being entertained in the new and dazzling Buenos Aires, with its stretches of shining macadam, its regal looking public buildings and mansions, and its twentieth century d'laire air. His advent has been like bursting into a gorgeously lighted room from semidarkness.

In this capital of the "cattle republic," which literally has sprung up from the mud flats of the Rio de la Plata within a generation, the heir to Britain's throne has received a memorable welcome. It is, of course, winter time down here, but the city is in gaily attire, and the Parisian-like boulevards and its public buildings, splendidly dressed, have been made even more magic by night. An unusual system of illumination has been installed and a rare charm is lent, especially to such edifices as the Congressional Building.

During the Prince's stay here natives have been busy pointing out the progress of the city. Today it is the largest Spanish-speaking citadel in the world, with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants. With an area of 82 square miles it is thus larger than Paris, Berlin, Hamburg or Vienna. They have shown him their subway, which is known as the most luxurious anywhere. They have taken the royal visitor along the miles and miles of superb docks, then into a few of the 100 or more parks. They have stressed particularly their

remarkable educational system. The Prince has been the guest of

seemingly countless receptions and banquets at which he has taken

occasion to comment on the recent

celebration of the centenary of the

treaty of amity and commerce be-

tween the Argentine Republic and

the British Empire.

The visitor also has seen some of

the great prairie land at first hand,

having spent two days on a large

ranch at Huettel. He is now back in

the capital, the guest of the British

Colony.

New Motor Fuel Gives Higher Efficiency

By the Associated Press
New York, Aug. 27

A NEW liquid motor fuel called carbon has been invented by a prominent Russian engineer named Makhonin, according to advice from Horten, Norway, to the American Chemical Society. Its basis is said to be distillates of wood and peat.

"A statement from the French Navy, where the fuel has been tried in submarine motors, declares that carbon gives 10 to 15 per cent higher efficiency than benzine," the message to the society said.

DELINQUENT TAX MONEY COMING IN

Collector Reports \$102,561 Out of \$860,459 Paid Since June 30

Of the \$860,459.30, due the city of Boston on personal taxes on June 30 of this year, William M. McMorrow, collector of taxes, said that his constables had brought in from that date to Aug. 26, inclusive, \$102,561.33, and men are still scouring the city in search of delinquents.

"I shall begin a drive to collect the \$1,550,370 due on poll taxes within 10 days," said Mr. McMorrow. "I have been trying to get in all of the personal property tax arrears before I start after the delinquent polls. There are about \$294,400 in poll taxes due the city, some of them going back for many years and which, for some reason or another, have not been abated.

"I shall pursue the same course I have done with the personal property tax delinquents, and have my constables bring men who refuse to pay their poll taxes to the Charles Street Jail where they must stay a week, else take the poor debtor's oath to escape their obligations."

Collector McMorrow has collected in personal property taxes \$101,04 for the year 1918, \$785.26 for 1919, \$756.70 for 1920, \$821.21 for 1921, \$971.08 for 1922, \$29,823.55 for 1923 and \$446,231.80 for 1924.

"It will be seen," continued the collector, "that I have been able to get small sums of money for years before 1923 for the reason that many delinquents have removed from the addresses to which their tax bills were sent years ago after they were assessed and where most of them remained until comparatively recently for we have sent out many bills each year reminding delinquents of their obligations."

The collector said that conditions are such that they suggest the necessity of new legislation, which will meet present-day conditions. Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, believes the laws should be changed so that collection of tax bills may follow assessment more promptly than is now required by law.

The commissioner has also stated that the tax collectors should be under civil service regulation and control and not appointable by mayors or boards of selectmen.

NEW ARMY SERVICE WILL CUT PRICES

Officers to Save 2 1/2 to 10 P. C. on Cars and Furniture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—For the purpose of assisting army officers in purchasing automobiles and furniture at substantial savings, a Federal Service Finance Corporation has been organized to act as purchasing agent and to affect economies by mayors or boards of selectmen.

The history of the recent debate is told in detail today. England was sceptical about the value of German payments under the Dawes plan and would not agree to accept the devaluation of a portion of the German annuities to France as a substantial payment to England. France wanted to bring down to less than £15,000,000. It was on such a basis that a compromise was expected.

Mr. Callaux has done even better.

He has scaled down the original British demand from £20,000,000 to £12,500,000 annually for 62 years. It is not possible to regard this provisional arrangement as anything but a magnificent triumph for M. Callaux.

FRANCO-BRITISH ACCORD ON DEBT IS NOW REACHED

Negotiations Conducted in London Result in 'Agreement in Principle'

FRENCH TO LAY PLAN BEFORE GOVERNMENT

Arrangement Is for 62 Annual Payments of £12,500,000 Caillaux Reserves Opinion

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, and the French Finance Minister, Joseph Caillaux, reached yesterday an "agreement in principle" on the funding of the French debt to Great Britain.

It was officially announced that an agreement has been reached on the basis, "in principle," of \$2 annual payments of £12,500,000 on the sole responsibility of France, subject to an agreement being reached on various matters of detail and subject to a governing condition of proportionate equal treatment by France to its creditors.

M. Caillaux, while reserving his opinion on these propositions, undertook to lay them before his government.

French Ministerial Council Meets to Consider the Proposed Debt Settlement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 27.—With clockwork precision the ministerial council fixed for Thursday is being held to consider the Franco-British debt arrangement on the return of Joseph Caillaux from London. Unquestionably the Cabinet will approve the conditions, which are far better than those anticipated a few days ago. When M. Caillaux left for London, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had reason to believe that a dramatic agreement would be reached. But it was not believed, even in the most restricted circles, that the figure could be brought down to less than £15,000,000. It was on such a basis that a compromise was expected.

M. Caillaux has done even better. He has scaled down the original British demand from £20,000,000 to £12,500,000 annually for 62 years. It is not possible to regard this provisional arrangement as anything but a magnificent triumph for M. Caillaux.

Terms Appear Good

How the British public will take the matter may be doubtful, but for France which is determined to pay its debt to England and America, the terms appear good.

Naturally there will be invertebrate grumblers and some political opposition. A few persons still harp on the unfairness of France having to pay anything to the Allies in a common cause. But generally the bargain in felt advantageous, and though not absolutely concluded—remaining dependent on a variety of qualifying conditions—it is not likely that it will now break down.

It cannot but have a great influence on the American discussions and M. Caillaux will go to Washington with increased confidence.

Mr. Churchill has reserved final approval of England until the negotiations with America are ended, because it is impossible for England to make concessions to France merely for the benefit of another creditor.

The history of the recent debate is told in detail today. England was sceptical about the value of German payments under the Dawes plan and would not agree to accept the devaluation of a portion of the German annuities to France as a substantial payment to England. France wanted to bring down to less than £15,000,000. It was on such a basis that a compromise was linked up to this extent.

The savings offered by the commission are made possible through the collection of sales commissions which ordinarily go to commercial salesmen. Major Garrison, organizer of the new commission, and vice-president and general manager, Major Garrison was formerly in command of the Middlebury and San Antonio air intermediate depots, and in 1923 was in command of Bolling Field. He is now on the retired list.

DENVER NEWSBOYS WIN
DENVER, Colo., Aug. 27 (AP)—A Denver individual preventing newsboys from crying their wares or selling papers, except at authorized stands, is held unconstitutional by District Judge J. C. Starkweather.

A New Page for Children

Commencing October 5 The Christian Science Monitor will publish every Monday a page for the little children to be known as "The Children's Page."

"Our Young Folks' Page" will be continued regularly every Thursday for the older girls and boys.

Most of the comment here is cautious, but where it is thought judicious to express an opinion, it is acknowledged that M. Caillaux has won the greatest success of his career. No specialist on the debt question hoped for anything so low. Tribute is paid to Mr. Churchill, who is described as courageous, preferring the interest of

FLIERS HONORED AT MERE POINT

Tablet, Marking Landing
Place of World Aviators
Is Dedicated

MERE POINT, Me., Aug. 27 (Special)—With seaplanes and airplanes hovering overhead, with Cabinet officials, army and navy officers, governors and Congress members in attendance, there was unveiled here today a bronze tablet, marking the first landing place of the World Fliers on American soil after their globe-girdling air expedition.

The little Casco Bay settlement, which sprang unexpectedly into world prominence, when the three planes which had completed five months of globe-circling, under command of Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, were forced by fog to a landing in the harbor, again had civilization's attention forced upon it for a few hours today.

The bronze tablet which marks the first landing is 19½x27 inches and is fastened to a granite boulder eight feet high and 11 feet wide. It represents Mere Point as it projects into Casco Bay, and shows the three world-flight planes descending to mark their landing. On the two hemispheres at the top of the tablet, the various landing places of the aviators are given.

The boulder, weighing many tons, was brought from a near-by farm. The Mere Point Association has deeded to the State an acre of ground for the state memorial. The association also has made a park of the space and built a drive around it. As the years pass, shrubs and flowers will be placed in this park and it will become one of the show places of Mere Point. A flagpole has been erected on the site, and the raising of the flag to float permanently over the tablet was one of the features of the ceremony. The flag was the gift of Miss Ella Stetson of Lewiston. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster was among the speakers.

PLAYGROUND SEASON ENDS WITH PAGEANT

As a close to the season of supervised recreation on the Brookline municipal playgrounds, a "pageant of play," in which over 200 girls took part, was held at Brookline Field yesterday. For the boys, an athletic meet with intergroup competition in field and track sports is scheduled for Friday.

The competition opened with an international flag drill, each of the seven Brookline play reservations sending a dancer representative of a different nationality. Holland, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain and Japan were represented by group dances in characteristic national costume, while Emma Morrison as Miss Columbia portrayed America in an individual dance.

The main feature of the program was a play, "The Dearest Wish," a colorful spectacle in which the "Earth Child," who has wandered into "Fairyland," is granted three wishes, and these are for flowers, music, and stories.

MR. MARSHALL NAMED ELEVATED TRUSTEE

Elected of Andrew Marshall, Boston attorney, to be chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company is expected to follow his nomination for membership on the board. Through the action of the Executive Council in suspending its regulations, Mr. Marshall became a member of the board forthwith and it was said, at the State House that the board would elect him chairman.

Mr. Marshall is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Harvard Law School and in both places was a classmate to Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Marshall was Assistant Attorney General under Governor Cox when J. Weston Allen was head of the law department of the State, and acted as Attorney General when Mr. Allen resigned.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Sale for \$115,000 of the four lake ships—Lake Onawa, Lake Gitano, Lake Gilpin and Lake Farrar—to R. Stanley Dollar of San Francisco, is announced by Leigh C. Palmer, president of the Fleet Corporation.

New York (AP)—The people of the State of New York receive 15 per cent of the total current income of the National Bank of Commerce, which through a survey soon to be issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The people of the State of Nevada receive only one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Buenos Aires (AP)—President Alvear has sent to Congress a bill proposing the institution of Labor courts in the city of Buenos Aires. The proposed association, with the Maritime Association, aggregating fully 10,000 persons, have been asked to contribute one dollar each to the fund.

CITY OF CHRISTIANIA LOAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have received notice that the City of Christiania, Norway, has granted a loan of \$2,000,000 to the State of Norway for the construction of a new bridge.

Clarkburg, W. Va. (AP)—The West Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has voted against a proposal to unite with the Northern Church. The vote was 57 to 66.

Buenos Aires (AP)—Monsignor Giacomo Beda Cardinale, the Papal Nuncio, recently declared persona non grata by the Argentine Government, has sailed for Genoa. Although recent dispatches from Rome gave the character of the prelate's return to Italy as a leave of absence, it is generally believed here that he has definitely left Argentina.

Warsaw (AP)—The "Polros" a Polish company organized for trade with Russia has completed an agreement with the Soviet government to enter the foreign trade, to combine a syndicate to exploit what amounts to a monopoly of the trade between the two countries. The syndicate will be exempt from most of the vexatious formalities and restrictions imposed upon ordinary traders. It will have a capital of 1,000,000 Soviet rubles, one half of which will be held by each of the companies.

NUYENS GRENADE

Made and Bottled in France Since 1802

One of the World's Standard Grenades
AT ALL GOOD GROCERS
Write for Book of Recipes

B. B. DORF & CO., INC., Sole Agents
47 PARK AVENUE

Water and Rail Combine to Make This an Active Spot in Boston



FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEY, INC.

© Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.

In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

are: the wide Charles River dam; four Boston & Maine railroad bridges; the Warren Bridge; the Charlestown Bridge. Beyond the Charles in the upper right is Charlestown, already seen in detail in an earlier one of this series of air photographs.

It was on the Charlestown shore that Paul Revere is said to have paced impatiently, booted and spurred, waiting for the signal to be displayed in the belfry of the old North Church. Antiquarians have disagreed whether the particular edifice in which the signal was shown was Christ Church, now standing, but just out of sight at the right of the picture, or another North Church which stood near the same spot, but was pulled down and used for fuel by the British during the occupation of Boston. The assistant of a contemporary Paul Revere would probably have given his signal from the top of the gas tank which is to be seen at the right of the picture.

Those parts of the North End which are most significant, historically, lie just out of the picture, at the bottom and right edges. Along Hanover Street, which barely becomes visible parallel with the lower edge of the picture at the right, were numerous historic spots. Among them was the Green Dragon Tavern, where secret councils and plans of campaign for the Revolution were made; the boyhood home of Benjamin Franklin; the store where Benjamin Thompson, of Woburn, Conn. Rutherford, was employed; and the "Hancock Row" of houses built by John Hancock.

The present-day aspect of the North End is far different from its earlier days, but its terminal facilities on land and water make it an important commercial center. All north-bound rail traffic goes through the North Station, and its docks are important factors in coastwise and transatlantic trade.

The North Station and Boston & Maine trams are to be seen entering the picture, on the nearer bank of the Charles River. The structures visible in the picture which cross the Charles River

Montreal and Quebec, carrying passengers and freight, as well as a large number of special parties and tourists.

According to a statement of Thomas W. Hardy, general manager of the Port of Montreal, 23 ocean steamers can be loaded simultaneously with grain at a rate of 40,000 bushels an hour. At the same time, 150,000 bushels from railway cars, making a total of 725,000 bushels, are worked an hour. This is equivalent to 350 tons a minute, the facilities for handling this special type of freight being unsurpassed in any port, it is said.

Vessels of United States registry comprise half the total imports and carry 55 per cent of the total cargo tonnage. In the total of 463 commercial ships, there were 232 American vessels, 1211 British ships, and no other nation had as many as 200. In order, the other nations ranked as follows: Canada, 160; Germany, 150; Ireland and Nicaragua, while Ecuador reported the previous year had no ships in the Canal in the year just closed.

Vessels of United States registry

comprise half the total imports and carry 55 per cent of the total cargo tonnage. In the total of 463 commercial ships, there were 232 American vessels, 1211 British ships, and no other nation had as many as 200. In order, the other nations ranked as follows: Canada, 160; Germany, 150; Ireland and Nicaragua, while Ecuador reported the previous year had no ships in the Canal in the year just closed.

Another new Cunard liner, recently commissioned, is due in New York next week to receive the royal visit of King George V and Queen Mary.

The Cunarder, the new ship, is a sister ship of the Franconia and will be employed in the transatlantic trade except during certain seasons when she will be utilized in cruise service.

The Cunarder is of 20,000 tons, with a speed of 16 knots. She is 625 feet long and has accommodations for 1674 passengers.

As to passenger accommodations the feature is the location of all public rooms, except the dining room, on "A" deck. The ship also has a large swimming pool and gymnasium.

She will make a cruise around the world in October and upon her return will make a special Mediterranean cruise.

Col. F. C. Bress, United States Army engineer in charge of Delaware River improvements, reports that the latest examination shows depth of 325 feet or more on the center line throughout the entire length of the channel. This is at mean low tide, the depth at high tide being about five feet greater.

Despite the fact that the flow of transatlantic travel has turned the Majestic of the White Star Line recently took out of 800 passengers and the Minnekahda of the Atlantic Transport Line carried 300 tourist third-class passengers on her first trip leaving New York. Among them were the party of three English girls and three men who won round trips to America in a voting contest and who had been given five days in New York sight-seeing.

Another White Star liner, the Cedric, called at Boston for New England passengers on the last eastbound sailing. Inbound vessels are beginning to be crowded to capacity and steamship officials assert that the winter business promises to be as heavy as has been this summer's volume of travel.

Plans for the opening of the Northeastern University Law School for its twenty-eighth year were announced yesterday by R. M. Lawson, assistant to the dean. Senior class sessions will start Wednesday, Sept. 9, sophomore and junior sessions on Monday, Sept. 14, and freshmen classes on Monday, Sept. 21. An increased enrollment is expected.

A new curriculum which lengthens the school year from 32 weeks to 66.

MAYORS PETITION AID OF GOVERNOR

Urge State Intervention in
Telephone Rate Contest

Signature by 18 cities and 71 towns of the referendum card sent out by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts asking Governor Fuller to intervene in the telephone rate increase, and a meeting last night of 500 Saugus people to protest the effect the increase had upon their community, mark the crystallization of public opinion in the State against the increase.

At Saugus the citizens heard discussions of the new rate situation led by Selectman Pratt; William H. O'Brien of the telephone division; Public Utilities Commission; Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel of the City of Boston; Mayor Bateman of Peabody; Mayor Ford of Beverly; Representatives Garofalo and Hutchinson, and others. At the conclusion, it was voted that the so-called 75 per cent proposition of the telephone company was "unjust and unfair."

Mr. Silverman announced the receipt of numerous communications from mayors and selectmen other than those officially tabulated, assuring him of their unofficial support of the rate protest, and promising official action soon.

Mr. Silverman

urges the citizens to keep from their competitors, particularly the United States, the exact knowledge of the sort of chemicals or dyestuffs being imported. Such action is no longer to be tolerated, however, and the various lines affected are to be requested to notify their agents at European ports.

36 weeks affects the first three classes. W. B. Leach, graduate of Harvard Law School, and S. Kenneth Shofield, a graduate of Bowdoin College, have been added to the faculty. Mr. Leach will instruct in evidence and Mr. Shofield has been appointed executive secretary. New quarters have been leased by the board of trustees to improve the teaching facilities.

VETERANS CONVENE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

G. A. R., Spanish War Unit, and Legion Hear Governor

WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 27 (Special)—

John G. Winant, Governor of New

Hampshire, accompanied by his mil-

itary staff and by a majority of his

civil council, visited the forty-ninth

annual encampment of the New

Hampshire Veterans' Association

here. In honor of Governor's Day a

parade and banquet were held in

which the Grand Army of the Repub-

lic, United Spanish War Veterans and

American Legion participated, to-

gether with all their auxiliaries.

At the after-dinner speaking the

program provides for addresses by

the Governor and the members of

Congress from this State. Eugene

Armstrong, national vice-commander,

represented the national Legion

organization. Oscar L. Lagerquist of

Manchester has been elected state

departmental commander. Other offi-

cers for next year are:

Senior vice-commander, Oscar P.

Cole of Berlin; junior vice-commander, Earl M. Tuttle of Farmington; adjutant, Frank N. Sawyer of North Weare; judge advocate, Marie F. Devine of Manchester; chaplain, the Rev. William H. Sweeney of Tilton; quartermaster, Charles W. Dugill; sergeant-major, Charles W. Dugill; sergeant-at-arms, Eugene F. Ackley of Nashua; auditor, Robert M. Bruce of Portsmouth; historian, Frank N. Sawyer of North Weare; national executive committeeman, Orville E. Cain of Keene.

GERMAN EXPORTERS MUST SPECIFY DYES

Efforts of German chemical and dye manufacturers to regain the American business, which amounted

practically to a monopoly prior to

the World War, have resulted in

misnomers or general terms being

used on ship's manifests, in describ-

ing such items shipped to Boston,

New York and other ports of entry.

Vessels coming to Boston from Ham-

burg, Bremen, Rotterdam, etc., have

entered at the custom house with

manifests reading "merchandise"

or the nearly as specific term

"chemicals."

Local customs officials have started

a campaign against such description

of imports and are now insisting on

each item shown on a manifest being

specific. In addition, Government

authorities here are insisting on

legibility in regards to manifests,

another means of making the identity

of imports difficult. The Government

has refused to accept one manifest

that was entirely illegible within the

last 24 hours, and has delayed the

entry of two others because of the use

of such general terms.

In trade circles it is asserted that

shippers use these terms purposely

to keep from their competitors, par-

ticularly the United States, the exact

knowledge of the sort of chemicals or

dyestuffs being imported. Such ac-

tion is no longer to be tolerated, how-

ALLIES DESIRE TO BRING ABOUT ENDLESS PEACE

Germany Invited to Enter Upon Negotiations to Draw Up Treaty

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—France and her allies have invited Germany to enter into negotiations for a definitive treaty intended to guarantee an endless era of peace in western Europe.

The invitation was extended in a note handed to the German Government by the French Ambassador at Berlin on Monday and made public in the various capitals last night. It is a reply to Germany's note of July 20 on the subject of security.

In their reply, the French, in common with their allies, confine themselves to observations on only three points. This doubtless was done in conformity with the recent conclusion reached by the allied statesmen that the time had come to put an end to note-writing and open the way for the commencement of conversations.

Three Essential Points

The three essential points on which the French would postulate all future efforts to guarantee the security of themselves and their neighbors are, that the Treaty of Versailles must not be modified, that Germany should enter the League, not with reservations, as Germany has suggested, but on an equal footing with the other members, and that provision should be made for compulsory arbitration of future disputes between nations.

An early conference between the German foreign minister and the allied foreign ministers is already in prospect. Word came from Berlin tonight that the French, British, and Belgian ambassadors had joined in a statement that the Allies considered it advisable that their judicial experts should meet German experts as soon as possible to clear up technical questions and pave the way for a meeting of the foreign ministers. It is expected that the experts will meet in London next Monday.

RhineLand Occupation

The French note, to which the Germans dispatched their reply last night, observed that the German Government had twice drawn attention to the eventual possibility of concluding agreements under which existing treaties might be adapted to changed circumstances, and that the Germans also "suggest the hypothesis of modification of the conditions of the RhineLand occupation."

To both of these suggestions the French, in effect, have replied that nothing can be done.

The French note points out that the Covenant is primarily grounded on scrupulous respect for treaties, which form "the basis of the public law of Europe," and declares that France and her allies consider that Germany as well as the allies possess under it, "must not be impeded," nor the provisions for the application of the Treaty modified.

French Insist on Rights

"However liberal the spirit, however pacific the intentions with which France is ready to pursue the present negotiations," says the note, "she cannot surrender her rights."

As for Germany's entry into the League, the note asserts that "it is the only solid basis for a mutual agreement and a European agreement."

The Allies take the position that if Germany has any reservations to make about League membership, the time and place to make them is at the Council of the League after Germany gets in, and not from the outside, "where they would thus assume the character of conditions."

The note continues: "So far as they are concerned, the allied governments can only adhere to their former statements and repeat under the same conditions as are preserved for everybody remains, in their opinion the basis of any understanding on security."

The reservations which Germany formulated regarding the scope of arbitration convention between it and its neighbors, the French note contends, leave open certain opportunities for war, inasmuch as such treaties would not specifically provide for resort to the permanent arbitration board in cases of a political nature, which are precisely those most liable to lead to war."

Obligatory Pacific Settlement

"Our primary object," says the note, "is to render impossible under the conditions of the Treaty in the note of 16 May fresh negotiations for war. We feel that this object can only be attained by means of some obligatory pacific settlement applying to all issues which may arise. Our opinion of the principle of compulsory arbitration thus conceived is an indispensable condition for any pact of the nature proposed by the German Government in their note of Feb. 9."

The apprehensions Germany has betrayed on the subject of the guarantee of an arbitration convention, the note declares, "will scarcely stand objective criticism."

In short, the French contend that it will be easy to determine any future aggressor by his arms to arms, and the nation which suffers from aggression by its appeal for help and arbitration.

In conclusion, the note expresses the allied wish to end the era of note exchanges on delicate questions, and explains that that is the reason for confining the subject matter this time to three points only. It extends the following invitation to Germany:

"The French Government, in agreement with their allies, have now the honor to invite the German Government to enter into negotiations on this basis—negotiations which they for their part earnestly trust will

result in the conclusion of a definite treaty."

Meeting of Legal Experts to Discuss Terms of Pact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The conference of legal experts which is to meet next week to discuss and draft terms for the proposed western security pact is regarded here as indicating a victory for British diplomacy, which initiated the pact and which has carried it through, despite some demur on the part of both Germany and France. British haste in the matter is understood to be due to a desire to appear before the League of Nations not merely as the wreckers of the treaty of mutual guarantees in 1923, and the famous protocol in 1924, but as the chief sponsors in a more or less concrete shape of new security proposals.

Much is hoped here from the conference, but it is recognized that a complete agreement is still distant, despite the conciliatory nature of the French reply. The chief difficulties seem to remain as before, namely:

Firstly, Germany's reluctance to enter the League without special conditions. On this the Allies remain firm, and refer Germany to the League itself.

Secondly, the nature of the arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia, which the French say should totally exclude the possibility of war, whereas the German proposal allows war under certain circumstances.

Thirdly, the nature of the guarantee to be given by France under such treaties.

In this connection attention is called here to a statement in the French note, which says: "An examination might be made whether some means could not be found of safeguarding the impartiality of the decisions come to." This is held to mean that the French are willing to subordinate their views to the League Councils, which, if correct, is a striking change from their previous attitude. The note is also thought to indicate that another disarmament conference may ultimately eventuate out of the forthcoming discussions, when it says: "It is precisely the absence . . . of security which has hitherto blocked the initiation of that process of general disarmament which was provided for in the Covenant (of the League of Nations) and to which the German note alludes."

French Note Regarded in Reich as "Encouraging"

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The French note of July 16 is regarded as practically enabling Germany to join the League of Nations. Therthero the Government is bound by its declaration not to enter the League until Article 16 was modified, but Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, has now shown Germany a way out of this deadlock. Both the Government and the press take up M. Briand's suggestion, and in a semi-official communiqué published here, it is openly said that the French attitude is "encouraging."

Germany will now endeavor to obtain from the Allies the assurance that when it, as a member of the League, requests to be made exempt from the conditions of Article 16, be permitted to participate in the administration of colonies, and be given a seat on the Council, the will support it. Germany, moreover, does not wish to repeat the statement of its alleged war guilt. If the Allies promise to help it with regard to these four stipulations, it may become a member of the League by the end of this year. If the League should call a special meeting for that purpose in December, the Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed in political quarters.

After the receipt of M. Briand's note, Germany also changed its attitude toward the conference of judicial experts, to which it was much opposed in the beginning, and will send Dr. Friedrich Gaus, head of the juridical department of the Foreign Office, to attend. Upon his report it will depend whether the Government accepts the second invitation for a conference of foreign ministers.

Germany, however, wishes that other members of the Government should also be admitted, in order to protect Dr. Gustav Stresemann against Nationalistic opposition.

The friendly official communiqué the Government declares that Germany cannot admit that by keeping out of the League it prevented universal disarmament, since it offered to enter the League during the Versailles Conference. This point is also taken up by the press. Regarding M. Briand's reference to the effect of the pact on existing treaties, the Lokal Anzeiger asserts that Germany will use the first opportunity, when a member of the League, to employ Article XIX of the Covenant of Versailles lighter. Generally speaking, the French note is favorably commented on by both the Government and the liberal press.

CREOSOTING PLANT BUILT

YARMOUTH, Me., Aug. 26 (AP)—A plant for creosoting telegraph and telephone poles is being erected at Yarmouth by the Western Electric Company, which has purchased 60 acres of land on the site of the former stockyards. About 50 men will be employed, and poles which have been treated will be supplied to the public utility corporations. It is said that treating wood with creosote will result in the conservation of much of Maine's cedar growth, now used extensively for poles. The plant will be in operation within a few weeks.

THE HOUSE OF SERVICE

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OFFICE FORMS & CHURCH WORK

CHARLES E. BURS'S, Inc., 188 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK NEAR Fulton Street. Tel. Cortlandt 4944

for GOOD VALUE in Printing go to Ellis Press Booklets, etc. 142 W. 32, NEW YORK CITY PHONE: 7 6 2 5 PENN.

CHURCH URGED TO ACT IN UNITY TO PREVENT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

have been largely responsible, are seen in the cessation of dueling, the abolition of public lotteries, the abolition of human slavery and the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States. Concerning the latter the American report declares that the most significant example of the slow, steady permanent transformation of public opinion is with regard to the abolition of the liquor traffic. Little more than a century ago the drinking of liquor was a feature of all social occasions; at even the ordination of a minister, quantities of strong drink were consumed, and the liquor traffic was a part of the Constitution of the United States, whereby the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor prohibited, is the result of a long process of education of the public mind in the schools, the Sunday School, the Churches, and business organizations had a share, as well as the temperance organizations which came into existence for the specific purpose of combating the liquor evil.

Much is hoped here from the conference, but it is recognized that a complete agreement is still distant, despite the conciliatory nature of the French reply. The chief difficulties seem to remain as before, namely:

Firstly, Germany's reluctance to enter the League without special conditions. On this the Allies remain firm, and refer Germany to the League itself.

Secondly, the nature of the arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia, which the French say should totally exclude the possibility of war, whereas the German proposal allows war under certain circumstances.

Thirdly, the nature of the guarantee to be given by France under such treaties.

In this connection attention is called here to a statement in the French note, which says: "An examination might be made whether some means could not be found of safeguarding the impartiality of the decisions come to." This is held to mean that the French are willing to subordinate their views to the League Councils, which, if correct, is a striking change from their previous attitude. The note is also thought to indicate that another disarmament conference may ultimately eventuate out of the forthcoming discussions, when it says: "It is precisely the absence . . . of security which has hitherto blocked the initiation of that process of general disarmament which was provided for in the Covenant (of the League of Nations) and to which the German note alludes."

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

facts to interpret them in the light of Christian principles, to give clear

public expression to its convictions, and to undertake definitely to contribute its share to the education of

public opinion.

Am. can Churches' Method

The Universal Christian Conference was apprised of the method used by American churches for experiencing in the schools the mind of the church with reference to the problems of economic justice and industrial warfare; problems arising out of the relations of the races; problems of personal and social morality, especially with respect to the relations of the sexes; problems of much the same kind as those which the church has found it desirable to organize in the field of Christian education. Just

as the church is to attempt these

Architecture—Art—Motion Pictures

The Mendota Bridge

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 20

Special Correspondence

The city of Minneapolis needs a better business route toward the south and in another year will have it. A large volume of profitably business grows out of the movement over the public roads of both goods and persons, and this is now stopped short toward the south by the broad valley of the Minnesota River. Only an antiquated ferry has made possible but has not invited travel.

As a result there is now under construction a splendid bridge, nearly a mile long, spanning the Minnesota bottom land from the Fort Snelling plateau to the high bluffs south of the river. It is expected that this direct connection with the highly developed districts of southern Minnesota and northern Iowa will bring much new business.

Of Giant Proportions

This Mendota Bridge is of real giant proportions. There are 13 spans of 100 yards each, with the floor of the bridge 120 feet above the river. It was designed by Walter H. Wheeler, C. E., with C. A. P. Turner Company, associated, and is of especial technical interest to the engineering profession, due to a number of entirely new applications of engineering laws to bridge construction. The Koss Construction Company of Des Moines, Ia., are the builders, under agreement to complete the work Oct. 1, 1926.

The illustration shows clearly how a very long span of this kind is constructed. Beneath are two temporary steel supports like railroad bridges on end, leaning against one another at the top. A steel grillage, placed across the upper members of these canted truss supports, provides a floor for the wooden molds of the arch ribs.

The spiral rods of reinforcement are securely fastened into their positions inside the forms, and then the slush-like mixture of crushed rock, gravel, sand, cement and water is poured in around them, filling the box-like forms section by section up the slope to the crown of the arch. The bridge is 400 feet long, 100 feet wide, concrete sets firm in eight hours, gains a third of its strength in a week, two-thirds of its ultimate strength in a month, and at the end of a year is harder than limestone.

Unpretentious Romance

The slave-quarried monoliths at Baedekar, or in the walls of Jerusalem, marvels even us as to how they were quitted free and never were to take on example. 14 feet wide, 12 feet thick, and 54 feet long, one piece of solid rock. But here in this modern bridge is a piece of solid manufactured stone 11 feet wide, eight feet thick, and 250 feet long, soaring through the air.

Which is the more wonderful accomplishment, to develop a method by which 1000 horses may move a great stone along the earth, or to discover how to pack 1000 horses' power into a little cage of wire and iron the size of a bushel measure, and see it without apparent effort move, a joyous stomp rainbow, into the air and back to earth again? Truly the romance of these times in which we live is very quiet, yet unpretentious, very modest, does not demand our appreciation.

This significant engineering work seems also to foreshadow a better control in the "temperamental" field of art, of the always troublesome

and insistent "I" (first person singular).

The lovely curves of this arch or bow of man-made stone are not the result of someone with aesthetic sense saying to himself, artist fashion, "I will shape this so . . . here I will curve this . . . there I will draw that proportion," but personally the engineer, with intuition running ahead of more carefully moving knowledge, discovers the forces of pull and push, of bend and shock, load, gravity, wind, heat, cold, damp, frost, men and time, and these gradually determine directions, terminals, safeguards, surfaces, contacts, masses, not as he desires them to be, but as he discovers that they already are.

The straight pine in the forest, the gnarled cypress on the rocks, do not more clearly record the life behind their symbol forms, than does the lovely appearance of this utilitarian bridge reveal every thought making up its history. Artistic egotism disappears entirely from a work of art such as this bridge, comprehending as it does so many ideas of exactness, and developed with an earnest and conscious desire to let every smallest activity without and within freely and truthfully speak.

WILLIAM GRAY PURCELL



Pair of the 26 Bows of Concrete Forming the 13 Arches of the New Bridge Across the Minnesota River at Mendota. An Idea of the Size Can Be Gained by Noting the Tiny Figures of Men Just to the Left of the Crown. The Piers Are Carried on Teams of Four Round, Concrete Piers Built Within the Caissons 14 Feet in Diameter and Sunk Through Mud, Clay and Gravel, 70 Feet Down to Bed Rock.

The Motion Pictures

Hollywood, Aug. 13

Special Correspondence

MARY PICKFORD is about to start work on her new picture, "Scraps," a tale of a baby farm in the bogs. She will not have to go a great distance for her locations, as a four-acre swamp has been set aside for the picture. The story is a four-act swamp comedy, and deals with a small band of children who are "mothered" by a little girl of 12. William Beaudine is to direct the picture. Following this Miss Pickford will probably make a picture under the direction of Ernst Lubitsch. Douglas Fairbanks, is equally busy getting ready to film "The Black Pirate." Just now he is selecting a cast, supervising the completion of the scenario, helping design costumes, and hunting sea settings.

♦ ♦ ♦

Norma Talmadge's next picture is to be a mystery melodrama called "Paris After Dark," written by John W. Considine Jr., general manager of the Norma and Constance Talmadge companies. Sidney Franklin will play and Ronald Colman will be the leading man. Constance Talmadge is to make George Barr McCutcheon's Balkan love story, "East of the Setting Sun." Erich von Stroheim is writing the continuity, and will direct the picture.

♦ ♦ ♦

Universal is to make a film of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and is planning to do it on an elaborate scale. It has been filmed before, but back in the old days when production methods were crude.

♦ ♦ ♦

Raymond Griffith's current starring picture for Paramount, now being completed, will be titled "He's a Prince." The story was written by Reginald Morris and Joseph Mitchell, and deals with a son of royalty in modern times. Mary Brian, Tyrone

Power, Nigel de Bruliere and Edgar Norton are in the cast with Griffith.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bebe Daniels has begun work under the roof of a Paramount studio stage in Hollywood for the first time since she went to New York three years ago to become a star. Her new picture is adapted from Laurence Sterne's stage play, "Martinique," a story of French West Indies. William K. Howard is directing, and the cast includes Wallace Beery, Richard Arlen, Arthur Edmund Carew, Eulalie Jensen, Dale Fuller, Robert Petrie and Emily Harry.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sinclair Lewis has been engaged by Paramount to write the story of New York City for a production to be called "New York." In connection with the three-hundredth anniversary celebration of the city next spring.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dusty but elated, the members of James Cruze's company making "The Poor Express" have returned from the neighborhood of Cheyenne, Wyo., to Hollywood, where the final scenes of the story are being filmed. More than 800 cavalrymen from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, battled with 700 brave of the Sioux tribe.

♦ ♦ ♦

Douglas MacLean has started camera work on his initial Paramount comedy, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," adapted from the George M. Cohen play. Fred Newmeyer is directing. Although the cast is not complete, Edith Roberts plays opposite MacLean and Betty Francisco has another important feminine rôle.

♦ ♦ ♦

With great rapidity the gigantic Antioch circus set of "Ben Hur" is mounting skyward on the level prairie between Los Angeles and the shore of the Pacific Ocean. Hundreds of workmen are working day and night to get the huge set ready for the filming of the chariot race scenes. The races are to be directed by Fred Nibley.

♦ ♦ ♦

Monta Bell is to become a Paramount director; at least he will be strong enough to direct Adolphe Menjou in "The King on Main Street," an adaptation of the play "The King," by G. A. de Cailavet, Robert de Flers and Emanuel Arene.

♦ ♦ ♦

Melodrama, with outdoor stories predominating, is the keynote of the majority of the plays now in production or about to be produced at the F. B. O. Studio. Fred Thompson, with his horse Silver King, is making "Riding the Wind," and Marlon Jackson; Evelyn Brent is at work on a story called "Three Wise Crooks," by John C. Brownell and Fred Myton; Ralph Lewis is being filmed in a newspaper melodrama called "The Last Edition"; Tom Tyler, making his film debut, is being photographed in "Let's Go, Gallagher," by Percy Heath and James Gruen; Maurice (Lefty) Flynn is in "Heads or Tails" and Sam Taylor is directing the production.

♦ ♦ ♦

The "White Chief," an historical story of early America, will be Monte Blue's next picture. It is planned to make the entire production in the western Rockies. Eric Kenton will direct.

♦ ♦ ♦

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

JOLSON'S THEA., 50th & 7th Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat.

The STUDENT PRINCE

WITH HOWARD MARSH & JESSE MARVELS

ELTINGE THEA., 42d. W. of Broadway

Evening only at 8:30

"THE FALL GUY" WITH ERNEST TRUCE

& NEW Comedy of Novelty

CHANIN'S 46th St. Mats., W. of Broadway, Eve. 8:15

Mats., Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The Laugh ISZAT SO?

NOW AT 48th St. Thea. MATS. WED. & SAT.

"The Poor Nut" WITH Elliott Nugent

Dir. A. L. LIBERTY W. 42 St. Mats., Wed. & Sat.

ERLANGER'S 8:30

MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH

"LADY, BE GOOD"

WITH FRED & ADELA ASTaire, Walter Catlett

300 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

WOODS THEA., 50th & 7th Ave., Eve. 8:15

CONSTANCE TALMADGE IN "Her Sister from Paris" WITH Ronald Colman

"ROSE-MARIE"

Company of 100 Symphony Orchestra

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

CHICAGO

SHUBERT JACKSON NEAR STATE

Great Northern MATS. AND SAT.

MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A REAL SENSATION—THE

STUDENT PRINCE

Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls 60—Male Chorus—60 Curtains at 8:30

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

FENWAY GREATER MOVIE SEASON NOW

RICHARD DIX LUCKY DEVIL EVELYN BRENT LADY ROBIN HOOD Starts Sat. 1/12 noon RUGGED WATER

ROSE-MARIE

Company of 100

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

The WILLIAM FOX sensational screen version of CHANNING POLLOCK'S stage success:

The FOOL
Coming soon to the
TREMONT TEMPLE

“THE WANDERER

is a picture to point with pride.”
—R. F., The Christian Science Monitor

CRITERION THEATRE
Broadway and Forty-Fourth Street
2:30—Twice Daily—8:30

AMUSEMENTS

LOS ANGELES

Motion Pictures

GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN THEATRE

HOLLYWOOD

NEW PLAYING

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN THE Gold Rush

ALWAYS GOOD SEATS MATINEES

ISZAT SO?

NEW YORK

THEATER

50th & 7th Ave., Eve. 8:30

MATS., Thurs. & Sat.

THE STUDENT PRINCE

WITH HOWARD MARSH & JESSE MARVELS

ELTINGE THEA., 42d. W. of Broadway

Evening only at 8:30

"THE FALL GUY" WITH ERNEST TRUCE

& NEW Comedy of Novelty

CHANIN'S 46th St. Mats., Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The Laugh ISZAT SO?

NOW AT 48th St. Thea. MATS. WED. & SAT.

"The Poor Nut" WITH Elliott Nugent

Dir. A. L. LIBERTY W. 42 St. Mats., Wed. & Sat.

ERLANGER'S 8:30

MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH

"LADY, BE GOOD"

WITH FRED & ADELA ASTaire, Walter Catlett

300 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

WOODS THEA., 50th & 7th Ave., Eve. 8:30

CONSTANCE TALMADGE IN "Her Sister from Paris" WITH Ronald Colman

"ROSE-MARIE"

Company of 100 Symphony Orchestra

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

CHICAGO

SHUBERT JACKSON NEAR STATE

Great Northern MATS. AND SAT.

MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A REAL SENSATION—THE

STUDENT PRINCE

Company of 100

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

LOS ANGELES

Motion Pictures

GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN THEATRE

HOLLYWOOD

THE HOME FORUM

The Influence of Clothing Upon Literature

THOMAS DE QUINCEY, as every one ought to know—but does not because of the present general and deplorable neglect of his writings—once undertook to explain the whole history of Greek literature by reference to the single fact that the Athenians wore woolen garments. The connection between poetry and raiment is not, one must admit, immediately apparent. To say the very least of it, the assertion that there is a connection both close and causal seems extremely hazardous, and when one comes upon this assertion in the brilliant and highly characteristic passage toward the end of the essay upon style, he is likely to regard it as merely another of the laborious and somewhat elephantine efforts to peddle humor in which De Quincey so frequently indulged himself. One reads on with half a smile, prepared to admire the author's ingenuity more than his judgment and self-restraint, until it finally appears that this curious assertion is not after all an elaborate hoax but a clear statement of the exact truth. De Quincey makes out his case. The fact is just as he states it, that the Athenian custom of wearing wool instead of linen made it impossible for Greek literature to be anything other than what it was. In fact, we may go even farther and assert that this custom has determined not only the literature of Greece but every other literature that has been made in the Western world, by virtue of the pervasive influence exerted by Greek writing upon all who have written since.

De Quincey's thesis, as he safely maintains, that the Age of Pericles and for some centuries thereafter there was among all educated Greeks a strong urge toward self-expression. The stage was set for a copious and manifold efflorescence of literature ranging through all the different forms of composition. Never before or since that time has civilization been brought to a finer focus, and never have all the human powers been brought into a more delicate harmony. It is true, of course, that education and culture were confined to a small part of the social community and that the Hellenic world, in its greatest period, was in a state of almost constant turmoil; little suited to intellectual pursuits. Even when this is allowed for, however, it does not seem that Greek literature is quite what we might expect. It is deficient, of course, not in quality but in amount. The entire body of that literature, as we can reconstruct it from contemporary sources of information, was surprisingly small in extent. What is more, to the present purpose, only a few types of composition were very largely represented in it, and these were orators and the drama. All of this, according to De Quincey, must be attributed to the Athenian custom of wearing woolen clothes.

If Pericles, or some other equally well-disposed and able tyrant, had promulgated a *umptuary* law forcing his subjects to wear linen instead of wool, the entire history of literature in the Western world would have been profoundly differ-

ent. For in that case the Greeks would have had materials for the manufacture of paper, and with paper there would have been far greater ease of publication. The art of printing, says De Quincey, was discovered again and again by the ancients, but it was unused because the materials for the use of it were not forthcoming. *Papyrus* was not available as a substitute for paper because of the distance it had to be brought and also because commerce with Egypt was not in a flourishing state when it was most needed. A wealthy man like Plato, or a scholar in the service of a great potentate, such as Aristotle, could of course command all the writing materials and all the amanuenses that were necessary to float his works across the ages, but only a very few had these accidental advantages. The greater genius for self-expression which we may suppose all educated Greeks to have had was obliged to find outlet in the two forms of publication which did not require paper, and these were the two forms which depend upon the spoken rather than the written and printed word.

The literature of the theater and that of the forum were cultivated, accordingly, to an extent difficult for us to understand unless we remember the attendant circumstances. There can be no doubt, indeed, that elocution was carried much too far for the good of the state, as many ancient critics were forced to admit. Nothing in modern oratory compares with the skill developed by certain orators in ancient Athens—a skill based upon long experience in almost daily contact with exacting audiences and upon the keenest analysis of forensic effects. The immense body of theory developed by these Greek orators was brought over into the Roman world by Cicero and Quintilian, and there still further codified and reduced to a system. The great accumulation of rules and theory concerning the management of audiences from the rostrum made up what the ancient world understood by the word "rhetoric," which really meant, at least in practice, the art of persuasion by means of the speaking voice. The importance of this art was so transcendent that it attracted nearly all the attention of literary critics, so that no extensive body of rules was formulated for such prose literature as was intended to be read rather than heard. When the conditions of the Greek and Roman forum had passed away, therefore, no authoritative doctrine existed to guide those who wished to learn to write other than this which had been developed by men interested chiefly if not entirely in speech. The entire theory of prose style as we know it today is rooted in a theory developed for a different art, and it frequently betrays the nature of its origin.

When we turn to the other literary art upon which the wool-wearing Greeks were forced to concentrate the greater part of their attention we find a more interesting and important effect upon modern times. There can certainly be no doubt that the most influential single document in all literary criticism, ancient or modern, is the series of lectures by Aristotle which is known as "The Art of Poetry." From the time of Horace until the middle of the eighteenth century this little work was regarded by nearly all critics as the final authority, the court of last appeal, so that if it could be shown that a critic differed with Aristotle it was shown that he must be wrong. Not even today have we outgrown the Aristotelian influence, and it is to be hoped that we never shall. Very seldom do we remember, however, in applying the Aristotelian canons to modern poetry, that the type of writing with which we are now concerned is utterly different from that which the ancient writer had before him. Poetry to us means chiefly the lyrics—a form which Aristotle scarcely mentions. He refers frequently to the Homeric poems, to be sure, for he knew that every member of his classes would know them by heart; but he was chiefly concerned in delivering these lectures with contemporary literature, as every good critic should be, and contemporary poetry in his time was chiefly the drama. Thus the criticism of poetry, that of prose, began with reference to that which is now usually applied.

If the Greeks had enjoyed the same freedom and ease of publication that we have today, they would, with their consummate gift for criticism, have produced a body of theory for all the different types of composition which might have saved us centuries of experiment, failure and blundering effort. We know, however, that it was better for having learned for ourselves? Perhaps it is just as well, after all, that the Greeks wore wool. It is not certain that we who make our paper from the pulp of trees are much better off.

Who Knows

But I have seen
Pointing her shapely shadows from
the dawn

An image tumbled on a rose-swept
bay

A drowsy ship of some yet older
day:

And, wonder's breath inrawn,

Thought I—who knows—who knows
—but in that same

(Fished up beyond Ere'a, patched up
new—stern painted brighter
blue—)

That talkative, bald-headed seaman
came

(Twelve patient comrades sweating
the oar)

From Troy's doom-crimson shore,
And with great lies about his wooden
horse

Set the crew laughing, and forgot
his course

It was so old a ship—who knows—
—who knows?

—And yet so beautiful, I watched in
vain

To see the mast burst open with a
rose

And the whole deck put on its leaves
again.

—James Elroy Flecker.

The West Wind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
It may number with clouds the sky—
the steep,

And rock the forest; or stir the deep,
And bring the sailor out of his sleep:
But its voice is low and exceedingly
sweet.

When it sends gold shadows over the
wheat,
In the pulseless languor of August
heat,

To refresh the sultry weather.

It may twang the harp of a hundred
strings,

And laugh and scream through the
schooner's wings,

But oh, the exuberant joy it brings,
When its voice is low and exceedingly
sweet,

And it stirs gold shadows over the
wheat,

In the pulseless languor of August
heat,

To refresh the sultry weather.

It may scatter the fall-leaves far and
wide,

Or raise a crown on the crestless
tide,

Or rattle your window and coyly
hide;

But its voice is low and exceedingly
sweet

When it sends gold shadows over the
wheat,

In the pulseless languor of August
heat,

To refresh the sultry weather.

Robert E. Key.

Jerusalem Changing

Jerusalem is a city of unique and multifarious charm, quite apart from all its wealth of sacred sites and historic associations. To measure it by the standards of any Western city were to attempt the unreasonable, for its beauty lies not in imposing buildings or spacious boulevards, in leafy avenues or magnificent parks, but in its radiant colouring, its picturesque grouping and its melancholy desolation. The white stone of its walls and houses gleams brightly in the sunlight, and from many a vantage you enjoy a glorious vista of terraced hills, dappled with red-roofed houses and clumps of trees, spreading before you in amphitheatre form, and unblushed even by a puff of smoke...

The most splendid view in the ancient city is that which embraces the Mosque of Omar—surely the most magnificent shrine in the whole land—and the neighbouring smaller Mosque of Aksa, which rear themselves aloft upon a flat and spacious site like a plateau, the old Temple area, visible to all the winds. But should you seek a Jewish shrine, should you ask where are the prayers and hymns of Israel offered, you are led first to one and then to another synagogue, neither of which can claim an antiquity of even a hundred years, and both of which are so completely hidden away in narrow alleys that they must be sought with cunning and determination. In one other city that I know here the lack of a legal excuse for not attending public worship. All the great cities of the West have an imposing Jewish sanctuary: Cairo, Alexandria and Rome to name three of the nearest communities, each have a grand and monumental synagogue that can claim equality with the buildings around it; but the home of prophets and psalmists, the centre from which the Law and the Word of God are to go forth, does not possess a single Jewish pane with the least pretensions to magnitude of structure or nobility of design. And yet Jerusalem has re-echoed for so many decades with the passionate supplications of hosts of pietists, of those who came here for no other purpose but to pray... But for their prayers they wished no ornate pile of marble and gold, with farraginous aisles and stained glass windows and the uplifting strains of a rich, true, clear choral sound enough but the grim, solid remnant of the ancient Temple, before which they could daily beat their breasts in abject contrition.

When we turn to the other literary art upon which the wool-wearing Greeks were forced to concentrate the greater part of their attention we find a more interesting and important effect upon modern times. There can certainly be no doubt that the most influential single document in all literary criticism, ancient or modern, is the series of lectures by Aristotle which is known as "The Art of Poetry."

From the time of Horace until the middle of the eighteenth century this little work was regarded by nearly all critics as the final authority, the court of last appeal, so that if it could be shown that a critic differed with Aristotle it was shown that he must be wrong. Not even today have we outgrown the Aristotelian influence, and it is to be hoped that we never shall. Very seldom do we remember, however, in applying the Aristotelian canons to modern poetry, that the type of writing with which we are now concerned is utterly different from that which the ancient writer had before him.

Poetry to us means chiefly the lyrics—a form which Aristotle scarcely mentions. He refers frequently to the Homeric poems, to be sure,

for he knew that every member of his classes would know them by heart; but he was chiefly concerned in delivering these lectures with contemporary literature, as every good critic should be, and contemporary poetry in his time was chiefly the drama. Thus the criticism of poetry, that of prose, began with reference to that which is now usually applied.

If the Greeks had enjoyed the same freedom and ease of publication that we have today, they would, with their consummate gift for criticism, have produced a body of theory for all the different types of composition which might have saved us centuries of experiment, failure and blundering effort. We know, however, that it was better for having learned for ourselves?

Perhaps it is just as well, after all, that the Greeks wore wool. It is not certain that we who make our paper from the pulp of trees are much better off.



Provision Shop in an Old Palace Entry

Copyright Ed. Alinari

Lullula Arborea

I give his Latin name because almost alone in the whole range of ornithological nomenclature it possesses that rarest quality of combining beauty with meaning, and because it has a ceremonial sound, like the pipes of a rustic faith, proper to the woodlark alone among the birds of our land.

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his tall gipsey over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him, whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

Running above the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to the nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the pectoral covers join the primaries. It is quite inconsequential except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown, wood-brown, and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The King's Storehouse

By JOHN G. LORD

MANY years ago, in a land we will call Mea, there lived a King named Paul. He was a good King, and his only desire was to govern his people wisely, that they might be prosperous and happy. Now King Paul had a big Storehouse filled with wonderful treasures—gold, silver and jewels; in other places grains, fruits and spices,—everything good and useful that can be thought of. From this Storehouse the King gave to all in want, each one taking what he needed, but no more. Yet the Storehouse remained full, and the King's wealth never lessened.

One bright sunny morning, while the King stood upon the balcony outside the Royal Study happily watching an old man leave the Storehouse carrying food and clothing, the Chief Adviser, came, desiring audience with him.

There was something about the Chief Adviser that the King did not like, but because he seemed to be a faithful and obedient servant, the King would not dismiss him. Being given permission, he spoke, in a given deferential tone:

Feiro's Advice

"Sire, it is concerning the matter of thy love and kindness toward the people that I would speak, for I fear that from this very kindness may come mischief. All men know, O King, that thy Royal Storehouse is always open, and the wealth contained therein is beyond counting. Let peradventure some there be who would rob thee. I only counsel thee that thou appoint a guardian of thy treasures. Then those who need may receive of thy bounty before, but only so far as thou permittest, and thy goodness shall not be abused."

The King paced thoughtfully back and forth across the floor, at length he spoke:

"Feiro," he said, "I like not the thought of closing the Storehouse. Yet, methinks, your words contain a mite of wisdom, and lest temptation to abuse a blessing come to any, it may be well to do as thou hast said. I will therefore appoint thee O Feiro, Guardian of the Royal Storehouse. Thy duty shall be to aid all who come to thee, and each day as thy work is done thou shalt lock the doors; thyself keeping the keys."

Cloudy Days

Feiro bowed low and withdrew. And the King sank into his chair, lost in thought. At that moment the sun withdrew behind a cloud, and did not shine again for many days.

Time passed, and, anon, trouble seemed to disturb the little kingdom, and there was much distress in the land. And when the people came in numbers seeking the King's aid, instead of meeting the inquisitive and the Guardian gave but a snarling, even turning many away. Then, one day, he came to the King saying that the Storehouse was no longer safe, and that he was afraid to give to the people.

King Paul was greatly disturbed. For a long time they talked, and then, accepting the counsel of Feiro, the King gave him full control of his treasure, to distribute as he deemed best.

It was a sad and difficult time for the people of Mea, and the King was greatly troubled by the distress of the country. Yet there came a day when Feiro again sought an audience, and wonder of wonders, the Storehouse was full!

Some Memories of Ben

BEN was a seafarman, and had that fascinating habit of putting his head on one side when he waited, "for thee or any man to use!"

While Feiro was yet speaking there arose a great clamor outside the Palace, and trembled and perplexed, the King sent him to ascertain the

for the next word, "would you" (head to the left) "like to" (head to the right) "go for a walk" (head left again) "in the woods?" Here his head would go more to one side than ever and his eyes would say, "Do you really mean it?"

Ben was very quick at learning new words. If anyone unknown to him came to the house, he would point to that person and repeat his or her name two, three or four times, and Ben would know it. It was always a great amusement when several people were gathered in one room to play. Ben in the middle and say, "Now, Ben, where's your aunt, or cousin, or May, or Alice, or any other name. He would look at each of us, then his eyes would twinkle, and up he would run to the one whose name had been mentioned. I never knew him to make a mistake."

I taught him many sentences, and used to say them with varying expression or tone, but it never made any difference. He knew the actual words. One or two words, as biscuit, or bone, he understood if spelled.

He Almost Talks

As he learned to understand our sentences, so was he equally clever at making us understand him. I remember laughing very much when he was a tiny pup of some three to three and a half months old. He was alone in the dining room, and when the housemaid came in to lay the table she trod on his paw. For some days afterward whenever she came in the room he would look at me, then at her, then back again at me, and hold up his paw. But some weeks later he told me of a much more serious fault on the part of a

man. It happened that I had to go into B'mouth, a distance of about eight miles, for a whole day, and for some reason I couldn't take Ben with me. I was very sorry if I couldn't take him, for he did so love trains and trains and shops and crowds, and after a treat of that sort he would generally be in the middle of the night, as if to say "Thank you," come and kiss my face and hands, a thing he rarely otherwise did, except, of course, when I had been out and he kissed me welcome back again.

That day I did not return from B'mouth until, I think, between 7 and 8 o'clock—long after Ben's usual dinner time at 1 o'clock. After his first wild, joyous greeting, he stood quite still and looked at me long and steadily with his large, soft, dark brown eyes. They were wonderful eyes, and the whites of an unusual blue-white. When he had held my gaze for some moments, very slowly and deliberately he began to wag his tongue in and out; then he invited me to follow him, and along the half passage to the dining room he led me, looking round several times in a half-nervous, half-excited way to see if I were following. He led the way till he came to the mat in the dining room where we always put his plate. Here he again stood still, looked at the mat, then at me, then again at the mat and up at me, and again slowly and deliberately put his tongue out in "What Ben," I cried, "have you had no dinner?" When questioned, the maid confessed she had forgotten him.

Ben's Manners

Poor Ben had been 30 hours without food, and he did not forget it. Soon after, I had again to spend the day in B'mouth, and again was unable to take Ben with me. That day he was taking no risks. He stole the whole remains of the joint, and it was the kitchen that time that went stark.

Never before had he attempted to steal, not even in the hungry days of 1917-18 when the dining room was closed and we had our meals on trays in the dining room, on account of coal shortage, and the soft mattresses used as a sideboard on the rare occasions when there was anything to carve. Ben would be in his corner and wouldn't move or even pretend to know a delicious smelling pheasant was within a foot or two of where he lay. Though he had never been taught not to touch, he just knew it wasn't done—such was his inborn manners.

I feel I can hardly close these lines without telling one more little act of Ben's. When he came to me at eight weeks old, I was told that if I gave him an old shoe to play with and bite, he would bite other things, so an old shoe I gave him, and soon after, still, he bite a hole, we would tidy away each night into his old shoe. One evening I came to do so, and found the things already in the shoe. As far as I knew, Ben had been quite alone in the room, so when I said "Good night" to our landlady, I thanked her for putting Ben's toys into the shoe. She said she hadn't done so, and had Ben must have done it himself. M. F.

Again, thought Billy Bear, perhaps this very little bear had just waddled in out of the wild woodland, and the humans who lived in the house were staying indoors because they did like to have bears in the front yard. Billy Bear, you see, had never even heard of Teddy Bear, and so of course he didn't know that kind of a bear he was.

So he waddled out of the wild woodland and into the front yard. "Hello, little brother," said Billy Bear to Teddy Bear.

Teddy Bear said nothing at all. He just sat up straight and looked in front of him. "It's a fine day, little brother," said Billy Bear.

Teddy Bear said nothing at all. "It's a beau-ti-ful day, lit-tle brother," said Billy Bear, speaking as loud as he could in the bear language.

Teddy Bear continued to say nothing at all.

"Well, you needn't speak if you don't want to," said Billy Bear. "But I shall not be lacking in good manners just because you are. So good day, little brother."

And with that little Billy Bear turned himself round and waddled home through the wild woodland. And the best he could find to say for Teddy Bear was that he must be like the humans who left paper bags and tin cans in the wild woodland as fast as he could. The best he could say for them was that they didn't know any better.

Little Billy Bear stopped on the edge of the wild woodland and looked at a house. There was smoke coming out of the chimney, so he knew that somebody lived in it. And there was a doll's house under a tree in the yard, so he knew there was a girl cub in the family. What surprised him was to see a very little bear indeed sitting on the grass beside the doll's house.

"That is certainly the smallest bear I ever have seen," said Billy Bear. "I will go nearer and get acquainted with him."

So Billy Bear waddled sociably out of the wild woodland, keeping one eye on the door of the house, for he had discovered that humans who lived in houses did not seem to like bears in the front yard. But of course, thought little Billy Bear, the humans who lived in this house might be different, and perhaps that was why this very little bear seemed so much at home in their front yard. And then

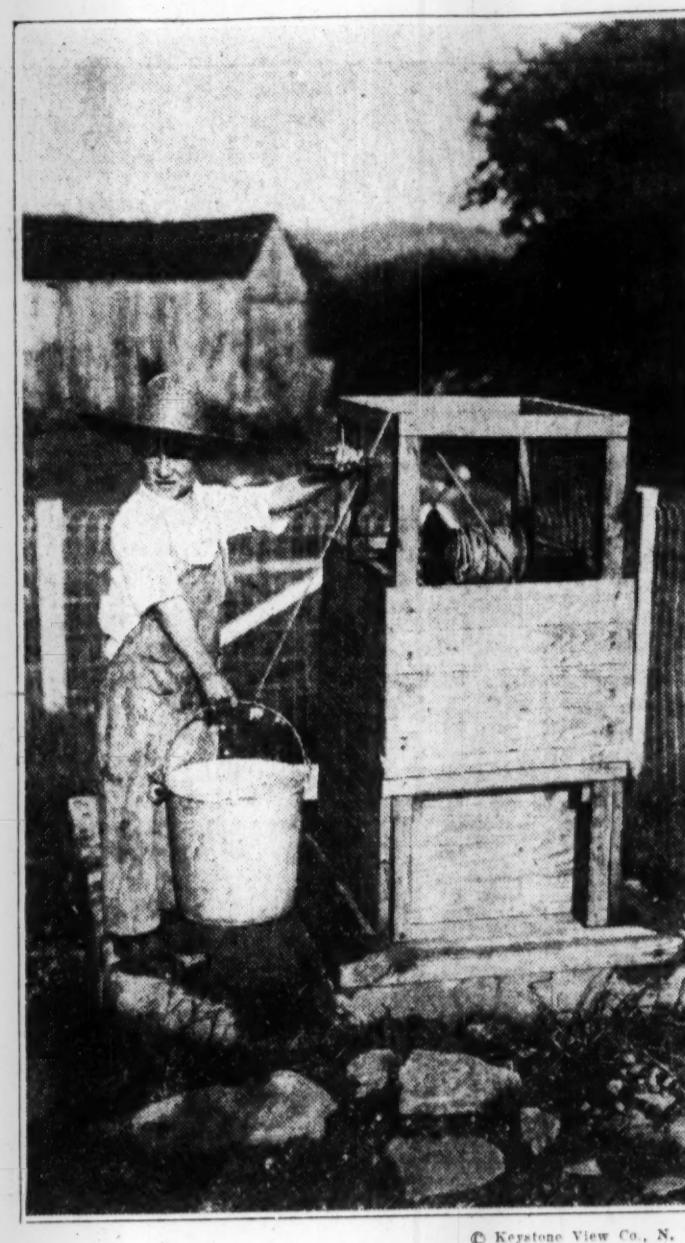
for the next word, "would you" (head to the left) "like to" (head to the right) "go for a walk" (head left again) "in the woods?" Here his head would go more to one side than ever and his eyes would say, "Do you really mean it?"

Ben was very quick at learning new words. If anyone unknown to him came to the house, he would point to that person and repeat his or her name two, three or four times, and Ben would know it. It was always a great amusement when several people were gathered in one room to play. Ben in the middle and say, "Now, Ben, where's your aunt, or cousin, or May, or Alice, or any other name. He would look at each of us, then his eyes would twinkle, and up he would run to the one whose name had been mentioned. I never knew him to make a mistake."

I taught him many sentences, and used to say them with varying expression or tone, but it never made any difference. He knew the actual words. One or two words, as biscuit, or bone, he understood if spelled.

He Almost Talks

As he learned to understand our sentences, so was he equally clever at making us understand him. I remember laughing very much when he was a tiny pup of some three to three and a half months old. He was alone in the dining room, and when the housemaid came in to lay the table she trod on his paw. For some days afterward whenever she came in the room he would look at me, then at her, then back again at me, and hold up his paw. But some weeks later he told me of a much more serious fault on the part of a



A Youthful Farmer Spends a Busy Vacation. He Can Do Many Things on the Farm, From Milking a Cow to Planting Seed.

An Old-Time Shipowner of Boston

VERY early in the nineteenth century a little boy bounded up the steps of a large house in Temple Place, Boston, Mass. He was learning particularly cheerful for there would be no more lessons for him now until after Thanksgiving Day.

"Where's my mother, William," he asked of the gray-haired Negro servant who stood at the open door.

"Spectre she's in the dining room, Massa Tom, laying out the best silver. There's a mighty heap of folk coming tomorrow. There is little doubt that his boyish imagination must have been fired with a desire to see for himself the far-off countries of which his father's friends spoke so often.

His home was filled with treasures from the East. He saw his mother in the dining room, wearing beautiful shawls and rich silks which he knew had been embroidered by oriental fingers. The tanned, weatherbeaten captain who frequently sat at table with the family, while their ships were in harbor, would tell the children of other boys and girls, living in the country from which these treasures came, whose names never failed to interest Tom and his sister. They told of little boys who wore their hair in long pigtail like Elizabeth's own, and small girls who, instead of dresses with stiff white muslin frills and ribbon rosettes, wore silk trousers and embroidered jackets.

Colonel Perkins liked to gather as many members of the family together as possible every Thanksgiving Day. Sometimes there would be as many as 60 people under his hospitable roof, and it was the custom for the youngest member of the family to be lifted on to the table after the meal was ended. Then amid the smiles of all the admiring relations the tiny child would step the whole length of the festive board.

William agreed that she did, for he too, remembered the picture of the little girl as she picked her way daintily down the center of the long table, her small sandaled feet threading a path in and out of the flowers and silver candlesticks.

Colonel Perkins liked to gather as many members of the family together as possible every Thanksgiving Day. Sometimes there would be as many as 60 people under his hospitable roof, and it was the custom for the youngest member of the family to be lifted on to the table after the meal was ended. Then amid the smiles of all the admiring relations the tiny child would step the whole length of the festive board.

Tom, of course, had done it himself once, but now he felt very grown-up indeed for he was a pupil at Exeter Academy and possessed a watch of his very own. He was beginning to realize what it meant to be the eldest son of a man so as many as 60 people under his hospitable roof, and it was the custom for the youngest member of the family to be lifted on to the table after the meal was ended. Then amid the smiles of all the admiring relations the tiny child would step the whole length of the festive board.

Tom, of course, had done it himself once, but now he felt very grown-up indeed for he was a pupil at Exeter Academy and possessed a watch of his very own. He was beginning to realize what it meant to be the eldest son of a man so as many as 60 people under his hospitable roof, and it was the custom for the youngest member of the family to be lifted on to the table after the meal was ended. Then amid the smiles of all the admiring relations the tiny child would step the whole length of the festive board.

Tom was still a youngster when he found himself in Canton, the city he had heard described so often by these hardy old sailors. His mother, who was a very capable, clear-headed woman, was at the time car-

ried to the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganymede have all been conjectured as possibilities. At

the time of his birth, he was a lad-size. It is at present dirt-coated from its

home in the depths of the ocean, but when this is removed it is hoped to identify it. Perseus, Paris, Narcissus, Pan, and Ganym

EDUCATIONAL

Freshman Needs in English Courses

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Special Correspondence
WHILE this article is concerned primarily with the freshman who fails in English composition, the conditions which cause his failure have bearing upon his whole preparatory year course. The universities are today being filled with students who are searching for money-making education. I recall last year assigning as a subject for a theme "The Value of a College Education," expecting some more or less abstract philosophizing on the part of the young authors. But the modern idea was exemplified in the answer of one freshman who announced positively "The value of a college education is \$5000 in cash, or more."

The students, not all, but the majority, see value only in courses which will teach them a profession or vocation, and it is difficult to impress upon them the value of a cultural course. They classify art of clear expression as cultural and therefore non-essential. This attitude causes failure for the apathetic student not only in his university studies but in his future career. Despite the fact that I tell my students of the experiences of a practicing lawyer to illustrate the necessity for clearly expressing one's self to a jury, or in a trial brief or in consultation with a client, the pre-law student has firmly convinced himself that he wants courses in subjects that he thinks will be materially helpful in his future.

First, Arouse Interest

The first duty of the instructor in rhetoric, in my estimation, is to arouse in the student an interest in the course. The freshman is interested in law, dentistry, forestry, or business and will probably succeed in these courses, but not usually having any interest in writing he will make little endeavor to improve his diction or to obtain anything from the subject. His interest must be aroused by making the subject as treated in the classroom vivid, of his age, a living thing.

University statistics show that 60 per cent of the students receive a fair grade (C). But when a fair student can see how the "wee bit" will improve his work, brighten up the word picture that he is creating, he will strive for it. It is only through teacher-student interaction that this can be accomplished, and for this reason instructors of rhetoric spend much of their time in consultation with their students trying to go over in detail the written work in order to show how it may be improved. The student further more gains far more inspiration to express himself well by observing the good literature of the present day than by reading the classics of a bygone era, which often require paraphrasing. Do not assume from that statement that I belittle classics—they are invaluable for a background, particularly for the good students. But Addison, Carlyle, Thackeray and the classicists do not inspire the just-fair student. One would not place a young man who is learning to swim, on the shore of the English Channel and say to him that excellent swimmers swim across that body of water and that he should try to imitate these excellent swimmers. Start the swimmer in a good clean pool and let him dive into the more difficult task when he has gained more confidence.

Second, Give Hope

Just so with the freshman author. When he sees improvement in his work he will turn to the classics for further guidance, but the interest must be aroused by the many good bits of literature that are being created today in the life of the student, so that he may look upon the ideas expressed as though they were the conversation of a man of his own thoughts.

Rhetoric aims to enable the student to express himself clearly; it is a course for the forester, for the business man and the lawyer. These men do not require such perfection as is exemplified in the classics, require them to read easily of the classics so that they may gain a solid background, but let them model their diction and style after the perfection of today.

Articles on topics of interest in their field will arouse their interest and start them thinking thoughts that they will desire to express as well as the man expressed himself who started them thinking. W. A. DEMENT, Principal.

SCHOOLS—European

Switzerland
COPPET COLLEGE, "La Chataigneraie" offers general for boys from 7 to 18. SPECIAL STUDY OF FRENCH CLASSES, NATURAL SCIENCES and COMMERCIAL STUDIES. Girls are also admitted. The development of character, solid training, family life and care, laboratory-work, sports, music, drama, art, and French reference. Prospects etc. Apply to Principal PROF. ET MM. R. SOHWARTZ BUYS.

THE PRIORY
Kippington, Sevenoaks,
KENT, ENGLAND

A first-class GIRLS' SCHOOL for resident pupils only.

PRINCIPALS:
MISS DE TENAC and
MISS A. OVERMAN
to whom please write for
prospectus, or to Box 8204,
The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

Advertisements of Commercial Schools appear on page 10



Families of "Tillicum Tots" for the Youngest Pupils

Los Angeles
Special Correspondence
MEET the "Tillicum Tots," members of an interesting family of wooden dolls designed and manufactured by Harriet M. Robinson of Seattle, Wash., especially to fill the needs of the kindergarten and primary grades in the public schools.

of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

Enough to Go Around

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. The dolls have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costuming all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups, the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to what ever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Here is an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

MOTOR STOCKS ACTIVE MARKET FEATURE TODAY

Chrysler Again Performs
in a Sensational
Manner

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Further sales took place at the opening of the stock market, although initial recessions were generally held to small fractions.

White Motors and Mack Trucks yielded 1/4 and 1 point, respectively, on opening transactions. Sales were low despite a continuation of record-breaking freight traffic, and the publication of additional favorable July earnings.

American Smelting showed a moderate initial gain in apparent reflection of yesterday's advance in lead prices.

The market quickly shook off its heaviest, and resumed its upward trend. Heavy buying of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which advanced a point to 43 1/2, featured the early trading, and a block of 15,000 shares changing hands at 48. But this issue was stimulated by the publication of the July report showing a gain of more than \$4,500,000 in net income over the corresponding month last year.

Chrysler again moved up in a sensational manner, soaring 8 points to 144. Mack Trucks were up 2 points, quickly regained its loss, and moved a point above last night's close, all within the first half hour.

Baldwin was run up more than 2 points. General Railway Signal broke 24 1/2, a new high record.

French and British exchanges failed to give any indication of the Paris and London financial communiques on the Churchill-Caillaux agreement, opening unchanged at 4.70% cents.

Denmark broke record nearly 50 points higher at 24 3/4 cents, a new high, and then broke to 24 5/8 cents.

Aggressive Selling. Posting of the 4 1/2 per cent renewal rate for call money was followed by aggressive selling of the high priced industrials, several of which again sagged below yesterday's final quotations.

Mack Trucks dropped 8 points from its high figure. Chrysler General Electric, and United States Cast Iron Pipe common fell back 5 to 5 1/2 points.

Sears Roebuck 4, and American Can 3, with the general list yielding in sympathy.

General Railway Signal bounded up another 10 points to 25 1/2, a record high, and then slipped back to 34.

The stock sold as low as 144 a few months ago.

S. Kress, the highest priced issue on the "board," jumped more than 10 points to a new top at 56 1/2.

Appearance of supporting orders just before midday stimulated sales, covering about a partial recovery.

Mack Trucks and Chrysler rallied 3 points on their lows.

Buying ran quickly to selected stocks in the contracted holdings in the afternoon, including a spanking of the railroad, steel and motor issues. St. Louis and San Francisco established a new high price at 190 1/2, as did Western Pipe at 32 1/2.

Ots Steel preformed advanced 6 to 9 1/2, a new top. S. S. Kress went up further to 56 1/2. Allied General, Savins and New York Shipbuilding also registered substantial improvement.

Bond Movement Narrow.

Cold steel trading marked today's early bond market which seemed to have lost its recent animation under the restrictive influence of former money rates.

The tentative agreement for funding of the French debt to Great Britain will be tested on French bonds.

The Government obligations, losing ground in contrast with an upward movement in the principal issues.

Changes either way were slight.

Profit-taking made its appearance in railroad group, causing recessions of 1 to 3 points in Norfolk & Western, 7% Chesapeake & Ohio convertible & "Katy" admittance. Liberty bonds drifted irregularly lower.

DECLARER AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN EUROPE ARE SAFE

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—A. O. Corbin, of F. J. Lissman & Co., has returned on the Olympic from Europe. Mr. Corbin last year placed \$15,000,000 in loans in Europe. Among those loans was one to the city of Carlstadt and some to hydro-electric and steel concerns. Mr. Corbin was out on this trip to look over the places where these loans had been made. After seeing what was being done with the money he came back more than satisfied.

Speaking of the situation there, he said: "There is no danger to any American in testing in France and England today. All those countries have excellent investment possibilities. While abroad I made arrangements to give some additional loans to hydro-electric and steel concerns."

Henry Ford is revolutionizing the mind of Europe by causing them to purchase motor cars on time payments, something never done there before. This is causing a large increase in European trade because time payments are extending to other industries.

"A few years ago a man who even carried a mortgage on his home was looked down upon by his neighbors. Now this is all changing. Henry Ford has caused all this and he is making the motor car a necessity in Europe rather than a luxury."

BROOKMIRE SERVICE LOOKS FOR ACTIVE WINTER BUSINESS

The Brookmire Economic Service Business Index shows further improvement for July and now stands at plus 137 compared with minus 300 for July, 1924.

The latest Brookmire report on the business outlook says: "Recent developments confirm us in our earlier opinion that an upward business movement has begun, which will last into and probably through the first quarter of 1926."

"So far as stock prices are concerned, we feel that at present levels this business movement has been adequately accounted for. While prices may continue for some time to advance further, nevertheless they are now at dangerously high levels and any such advances will be due to speculative excesses and are not warranted by business conditions."

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

London, Aug. 27—The weekly return of the Bank of England compares as follows:

Aug. 27, 25 Aug. 20, '23

Aug. 27, 25 Aug. 2

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

NEW YORK

Albany
(Continued)

Mrs. Leake bids you visit Kiddylane
DOLLS—GAMES—PUZZLES
Children's Books
GIFT AND BOOK SHOP
78 MAIDEN LANE

Binghamton

The
MORTON COMPANY
37 Court Street
Binghamton
New York's Quality Woman's Shop

CHARLES V. SMITH
101 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Offices and Societies
Stationers
Barrett Adding Machines
Taymar & Erie Flying Devices
Technical Supply Co., Scranton, Pa.

Agency for Gruen—Hausman—Hamilton—Bairn
and Waltham Watches. Established 1910

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
72 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Bronxville

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Tels. 1472-3

THE VILLAGE TEA ROOM
pond Road, corner Cedar St., Bronxville.
Invites you to stop for a delicious dinner, tea;
delicious cakes, sandwiches, etc.
outdoor dining-room, auto luncheons packed
special attention to luncheon and dinner parties

THE COLONIAL SHOPPE

All Hats and Gowns Reduced

72 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. Bronx 3973

Brooklyn

W. GARTNER
European Expert, formers with C. Nestle,
Permanent Waving, Hair Dyeing, Specialty
1921 Church Ave., near T. T.,
Church Avenue Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo

Walk-Over
SHOES
For Men and Women
50-6 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

GEO. C. BARTRAM
Seneca 6476
Concrete Products and Concrete
Pipes for All Purposes

847 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Printing
Cards, Books, *etc.*, Announcements
Letters, Etc.

Mark Hubbell Printing Co.
457 Washington St.—Mark Hubbell, Pres.
Telephones: Tupper 0706, Tupper 0708

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER
806-307 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Flowers and Plants
For Every Occasion

F. T. D. MEMBER

Central Park Greenhouses

H. N. MOORE, Mgr.—Phone Credit 5959
2982 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SPENCER CORSETS
"REJUVENATE"

MRS. MARY R. KEIL
Revised Style
128 GRACE St., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Telephone: Riverside 5272

STANLEY & MILLER
ANTIQUES

Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Davenport,
Chairs, Clocks, etc.

Bought and Sold in Rough or Finished
Write for prices and pictures.

805 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO AUTO RADIATOR CO.

Automobile Radiators
MADE AND REPAIRED

We specialize in Rebuilding Radiators With
New Cores.

1176 Main Street, opposite Dodge St.

ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE

831 Elmwood Ave., cor. W. Utica St.

The Aud Building

Street Waving, Shampooing, Manufacturing

MABEL H. BATH Phone Tupper 7477

Cortland

**THE NATIONAL BANK
of CORTLAND**
We Invite Your Account

L. D. TICKNOR CO.

Cortland's New Furniture Store

All New Stock—Moderate Prices

We Select Your Patronage

9 Court Street

Elmira

Fine Home-Made Candy

Ice Cream and Lunches

We will mail you, postpaid, one of
the finest boxes of candy you ever had
for \$1.00.

CRAYTON'S CANDY SHOP

110 N. Main Street, Elmira, N. Y.

When in Elmira Visit

Tepper Brothers

We always offer more
for your money.

Quality Merchandise! Lower Prices!

The Barnard Bakeshops Inc.

QUALITY BAKERS

Corning Elmira Binghamton

SWAN & SONS

MORSS CO., Inc.

INSURANCE

Phone 155 Elmira, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Elmira
(Continued)

The French Shop
Coats Gowns
Millinery

Original models and copies Imported
Necklaces, Bracelets, Chokers, Ear-
rings and Scarfs.

169 State St. Langwell Hotel Bldg.

The Gorton Company

107 E. WATER STREET

Elmira New York's Quality
Woman's Shop

Fort Edward

FRED A. DAVIS'

Insurance and Real Estate

Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Jamestown

Five Point Grocereria

Main, Pine and Eighth Sts.

Finest of Groceries, Fruits and
Vegetables

We deliver for 10c.

JOSEPH R. ROGERS

ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown's Big
Department Store

LANDY BROTHERS

TAILORS DYERS

192 East Second Street Telephone 2268-J

Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.

114 East Fourth Street

Texaco Gasoline Motor Oils

BASSETT

Square Deal Jeweler

302 MAIN STREET

WADE BROTHERS

Fine Shoes and Hosiery

306 Main Street

A. B. MANLEY

Insurance plus Service

300 Welfman Building West Third Street

Kenmore

NEUSTADTERS

Ladies' Silk Hosiery in all the newest shades

\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75

Silk and Cotton Crepe for Dresses

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a rd.

DR. G. NESTADTER & CO., Riverside

2750 Delaware Ave., 2345

GEORGE J. SCHLEHR

Expert Repairing—Jeweler

GIFT SHOP

Join our "Thrift Club Plan"

Riverside 2480 2906 Delaware Ave.

HAMILTON & CLARK, INC.

A Good Place to Buy Furniture

2860 Delaware Ave., Riverside 1361

WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

Mount Vernon

MOUNT VERNON

Attractive homes for sale or rent
conveniently located in restricted
sections only.

Consult

R. K. RAGETTE, Realtor

16-18 E. 1st Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A. LAURICELLA & SONS

High Grade

Groceries, Fruits and
Vegetables

53 So. 4th Ave., Tel. Oak 9128, 9129

Mitchell's Dry Goods Store

Infants' Wear Our Specialty

153 South Fourth Ave., Near 3rd St.

Tel. Oak 9311

The Mount Vernon Trust Company

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Requires over \$15,000.00

We Insure Your Business

805 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

STANLEY & MILLER

ANTIQUES

Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Davenport,

Chairs, Clocks, etc.

Bought and Sold in Rough or Finished

Write for prices and pictures.

805 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO AUTO RADIATOR CO.

Automobile Radiators
MADE AND REPAIRED

We specialize in Rebuilding Radiators With

New Cores.

1176 Main Street, opposite Dodge St.

ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE

831 Elmwood Ave., cor. W. Utica St.

The Aud Building

Street Waving, Shampooing, Manufacturing

MABEL H. BATH Phone Tupper 7477

Cortland

**THE NATIONAL BANK
of CORTLAND**

We Invite Your Account

L. D. TICKNOR CO.

Cortland's New Furniture Store

All New Stock—Moderate Prices

We Select Your Patronage

9 Court Street

Elmira

Fine Home-Made Candy

Ice Cream and Lunches

We will mail you, postpaid, one of

the finest boxes of candy you ever had

for \$1.00.

CRAYTON'S CANDY SHOP

110 N. Main Street, Elmira, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The constant featuring of news that has a definite bearing on the racial problem of the world today affords no opportunity for forgetting that this stupendous issue is growing increasingly important, and must be faced and studied with sympathetic understanding by those who would seek to

find the solution on a plane where all merely national and economic interests may be subordinated to universal welfare and progress. A recognized authority on the Far East has said recently, that we must forget all that we ever knew about the China of ten years ago if we would understand the China of today.

Over a thousand periodicals in China are published all the year round. One of these, *La Jeunesse*, published in Peking, and run by a group of young thinkers, challenges to intellectual combat, not only the traditions of Western civilization, but those of China itself. Chinese illiteracy was the great barrier to the spread of modern thought, but this is rapidly being broken down. A new Chinese script, very much simplified, has been adopted by the Government and is being taught in all the schools, both native and foreign. Today, after three weeks' study, a man can return to his native village able to read the New Testament, and any news that comes to him in the new script.

Western literature, the American films, radio—all these have contributed to the awakening of the Chinese people, and have produced a state of consciousness in which discontent with existing conditions is paramount. But more than all these, it is the recognition of the ideals of liberty, brotherhood and justice, so jealously prized by the free peoples of the world, that has changed a nation overnight; and this recognition has come through the medium of liberal education introduced into China by Christian educationists, missionaries, and other agencies.

The old, yet tenacious, belief that the development of so-called heathen nations is the responsibility of the Christian missionary, and that race progress will be made only in proportion to the growth of Christian institutions in the country, must be discarded in the light of modern developments and established facts.

Admitting that a great deal of missionary effort has been of the very highest order, and has been

carried on with great sacrifices and marvelous evidences of unselfishness, it must be admitted withal, that the results, judged from statistical records, have been pitifully small. Looking at the facts in the cold light of things as they are, or appear to be, one is forced to concede that the almost sudden awakening to national consciousness on the part of the people of China—confused though it is at present by many conflicting issues—is due, not to a demonstration of Western virtues and ideals, but to a recognition of the ideals which westerners, as enlightened people, have failed to live up to in their dealings with the people of the East. And those ideals have been furnished to them through the medium of Western educational curricula.

The students of China, India, Japan, have taken the best of the Western thought and are now applying it to their own problems. What are the books that the British Government decreed should be used in the curricula of schools and colleges in India, for instance? John Stuart Mill on Liberty; Milton's "Areopagitica"—and yet Hindu editors have been imprisoned for believing in and practicing the doctrine of the liberty of the press!—Burke on the American Colonies and the French Revolution; and, more astounding still, Cromwell, the great rebel, ordained as a special study by the ruling government! Think of the thousands of boys and young men imbibing these strong potions, then left with nothing to do—but plot! Such is the fruit of knowledge when dispensed with liberality but accompanied with no opportunity for expression along lines mutually beneficial to the rulers and the ruled.

Is this not the whole problem with which the white race is faced? The yellow and Negro races have been inspired with ideals of liberty that made possible the free institutions which Americans enjoy, and for which their fathers fought. Gandhi, Du Bois, Douglass, Booker Washington, and many others, with theories and solutions as far apart as geographical boundaries, have yet all had an ultimate vision of the oneness of the race—a world unity, in which equal opportunity shall be granted to all.

Of the approximately 1,700,000,000 people in the world, over 900,000,000 are on the Pacific side, and the question arises, How long will the white races be able to withstand the pressure of these teeming millions that are making mental progress in a measure that excels anything that has ever been known in world history? Then let it not be forgotten that the large majority of these are under their own governments, and are not ruled by the white race.

One thing is evident: the haughty and superior attitude that is too often adopted by Americans at home, as well as abroad, and by the press in which national interests are stressed to the exclusion of all universal welfare, must give way to a sympathetic understanding and an unselfish co-operation, if strong foundations are to be laid for mutually helpful development.

When the Dominion general elections do come in Canada, one of the most urgent questions may be, What is to be done with the railways?

Last session's Senate Committee on Railway Expenditure strongly recommended the merging of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the

Canadian National Railways

for purposes of administration and operation." This proposal would, in effect, eliminate railway competition entirely from the Dominion. There is no doubt about the possible saving that could be effected.

The merging of several defaulting railways into the Canadian National Railway system, un-

der the efficient administration of Sir Henry Thornton, has demonstrated the possibilities of economy by co-operation instead of competition. But even though that experiment in public ownership of railways has been justified by improved results, the Dominion is still having to meet an annual railway deficit—not due to public ownership, but to previous extravagance of private ownership, coupled with politics—which is a heavy burden on the taxpayers. According to the Senate committee's report, the addition to national obligations through the Canadian National Railways has, for the last six years, averaged about \$100,000,000 annually. The annual deficit has been substantially reduced, but Canada is still in the position of having more railway services than the country can afford to maintain.

How best to bring about the desired economy is the question that needs to be tackled by public discussion. The political parties have so far, avoided taking any definite stand. Some individual members, on both sides of the House, have spoken in favor of merging the Canadian Pacific Railway with the national system under public ownership. Others have advocated the sale or lease of the Canadian National Railways to the private company, the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Senate committee's recommendation is that both railways should be placed under the management of a board of fifteen directors, five to be named by the Canadian Pacific Railway, five to be named by the Dominion Government, and these ten to choose five proven, capable business men to complete the board; these last five directors to hold office for ten years and to be removed only for cause. Under this arrangement, the Government would be required to guarantee an agreed dividend to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ownership and control of the railways would be shared by the Government and private corporation interests, but it is believed that operation of the combined lines would be practically the same as though they were privately owned. As a check on the railway monopoly which would thus be established, it would be necessary to increase the powers of the Dominion board of railway commissioners. The safeguarding of the interests of the public would be the particular duty of that commission, as it is at present.

Whether it would be possible to retain the services of both Sir Henry Thornton and E. W. Beatty, the able president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in such a merger is one of the secondary questions that would arise. The main issue is whether the Dominion is to go on spending \$50,000,000 or more annually which could apparently be saved by unification, under public ownership or some other plan of co-operative administration.

In many sections of the United States organized effort is being made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to create or arouse public sentiment favorable to modification of the existing enforcement code designed to compel observance of the prohibition amendment. Even before the adoption

of the constitutional provision, that organization and others allied with it sought to defeat the movement which finally made it a part of the organic law. Since the ratification of the amendment these same objectors have persistently carried on a campaign to so change the law as to permit the manufacture and sale of wines and beer. While they have insisted that it was not their desire to restore the saloon, no secret has been made of the fact that if they were successful in inducing Congress to modify the present law, they would at once undertake to bring about its absolute repeal.

Printed matter which finds its way into the offices of American newspapers discloses the fact that in many of the states at the present time a persistent effort is being made to elect to the next Congress those who will vote in favor of modification. The impression is sought to be conveyed that the battle against prohibition is all but won, and that if the districts in which efforts are being made to influence the voters will return representatives known to be "liberal" in their views the law which is now regarded with so great repugnance can be amended in answer to the demand of the friends of "personal liberty."

In an interview published in the news columns of this paper, Morris Sheppard (D.), United States Senator from Texas, known as a consistent defender of prohibition, serves notice on all modificationists and nullificationists that if any change is made in the enforcement code, it will be to strengthen it, rather than to in any way weaken it. He was quoted as having expressed the opinion that not more than 20 per cent of the membership of the House and 10 per cent of that of the Senate will ever vote for repeal or modification of the present law. "If any change is made in the law," he said, "it will be made

stronger."

The reasonable view is taken by Senator Sheppard that if the law as it now stands, and as it is being generally enforced, did not meet the approval of the people of the several states, there would be a greater number of senators and representatives in Congress favoring its repeal or substantial modification. But he believes, as many other studious observers of conditions believe, that the prohibition statute is not being violated to the extent that its enemies would have the public suppose.

It is worthy of notice that most that is written and said regarding the alleged failure of the law emanates from those who desire a modification of its rigid provisions. Those who insist that as much liquor is being consumed in the United States as in the years before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted are the ones, for the most part, who are anxious to have the way made easier for the gratification of their appetites. Those who speak in derogation of the practices which have led to the corrupting of officials whose duty it was to enforce the law are the ones, generally speaking, who have encouraged the open and flagrant violation of the law by whatever means.

Thinking American men and women are not deceived or misled by this iniquitous propaganda.

Propagandists who spend money to circularize the farmers of the country in an effort to induce them to vote for the repeal or modification of the prohibition law might as profitably or as hopefully advise them to scatter wild oats or the seeds of any other noxious weeds over their land. And they who seek to win the American wage earner and his family to the cause of modification, might with greater hope of success ask them to return, voluntarily, to the conditions in which they existed while the saloon, door swing open at almost every street corner.

Gradually there is being awakened that interest in commercial aviation which promises, if present indications are not misleading, early action by the federal authority which will greatly aid the development of that project along practical lines. Senator Bingham of Connecticut, fortunately possessing a practical knowledge of aeronautics, seems to have been able to bring about the required contact which promises to result in a recommendation from the Chief Executive to Congress that definite steps be taken to regulate air transportation and at the same time assist it to become established on a commercial basis.

Emphasis seems to have been placed on the fact that, even with the previous failures of Congress to realize the necessity, or advisability, of taking steps along the line proposed, there has been, especially within recent months, a tremendous development in the field of commercial air navigation. The practicability of this method of transportation, both for passengers and express freight, has been proved beyond doubt. It may be assumed that air traffic has become an established means of commerce. By airplane and by dirigible, it now seems certain, a constantly increasing stream of traffic will be established, with the result that it will no longer be optional with the federal governing powers whether or not steps be taken to regulate this commerce as other interchanges between states are regulated. In the United States there are, already, such pretentious enterprises as the National Air Transportation Company, the Airways Corporation, the Ford company's service operating between Detroit and Chicago, with other important lines projected or established.

It may be agreed that these developments have been encouraged by the successful operation of the United States air mail service. That undertaking has been liberally supported by the Federal Government. To that extent the development of commercial aviation has been aided. But the need now seems to be for more direct assistance, not by the granting of subsidies so much as by liberal appropriations and co-operation in the mapping of routes and the adoption of rules regulating this commerce much as water commerce is regulated, and by the adoption of strict provisions governing the licensing of pilots and the inspection of aircraft. Ship lanes have been provided and harbors deepened for the accommodation of lake, river and sea transports. A generous federal policy has made possible the building of surfaced highways in nearly every state of the Union. Now, it is urged, this stimulation is needed to encourage the investment of capital in those vehicles which have found a short cut and a speedy course through the air. Landing fields must be established which may be used in common by all such craft. Signals to guide the pilots by day and beacons to mark the courses by night are necessary. More important, perhaps, than these is the need of establishing public confidence in the ability and trustworthiness of those who are to guide these swift transports. This detail will demand the strictest government supervision.

So strong is the conviction of those able to finance this undertaking of its assured success, that money will be readily provided to establish competing freight and passenger lines, as well as lines which will operate between many of the larger cities for transporting the mails. The tender to the public is almost a gratuitous one. No enormous grants are asked, as when the promoters of the railroads projected their lines in an earlier day. Federal co-operation is invited and urged simply because there has been suddenly developed a great public utility which is unwieldy and of only questionable practical value without some form of friendly governmental supervision.

In an interview published in the news columns of this paper, Morris Sheppard (D.), United States Senator from Texas, known as a consistent defender of prohibition, serves notice on all modificationists and nullificationists that if any change is made in the enforcement code, it will be to strengthen it, rather than to in any way weaken it. He was quoted as having expressed the opinion that not more than 20 per cent of the membership of the House and 10 per cent of that of the Senate will ever vote for repeal or modification of the present law. "If any change is made in the law," he said, "it will be made

stronger."

The reasonable view is taken by Senator Sheppard that if the law as it now stands, and as it is being generally enforced, did not meet the approval of the people of the several states, there would be a greater number of senators and representatives in Congress favoring its repeal or substantial modification. But he believes, as many other studious observers of conditions believe, that the prohibition statute is not being violated to the extent that its enemies would have the public suppose.

It is worthy of notice that most that is written and said regarding the alleged failure of the law emanates from those who desire a modification of its rigid provisions. Those who insist that as much liquor is being consumed in the United States as in the years before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted are the ones, for the most part, who are anxious to have the way made easier for the gratification of their appetites. Those who speak in derogation of the practices which have led to the corrupting of officials whose duty it was to enforce the law are the ones, generally speaking, who have encouraged the open and flagrant violation of the law by whatever means.

Thinking American men and women are not deceived or misled by this iniquitous propaganda.

Propagandists who spend money to circularize the farmers of the country in an effort to induce them to vote for the repeal or modification of the prohibition law might as profitably or as hopefully advise them to scatter wild oats or the seeds of any other noxious weeds over their land. And they who seek to win the American wage earner and his family to the cause of modification, might with greater hope of success ask them to return, voluntarily, to the conditions in which they existed while the saloon, door swing open at almost every street corner.

Gradually there is being awakened that interest in commercial aviation which promises, if present indications are not misleading, early action by the federal authority which will greatly aid the development of that project along practical lines. Senator Bingham of Connecticut, fortunately possessing a practical knowledge of aeronautics, seems to have been able to bring about the required contact which promises to result in a recommendation from the Chief Executive to Congress that definite steps be taken to regulate air transportation and at the same time assist it to become established on a commercial basis.

At one point, however, in the relations between the United States and Greece these qualities seem to have been singularly lacking in the older and more powerful Republic.

In 1917-18 the United States, being associated with

A Question of National Honor

Editorial Correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

tion of the drachma to something below two cents is one of the effects of this repudiation by the United States of its obligations.

I think I have stated the facts of this contract without bias. At this distance from Washington I cannot procure the American side of the controversy. I believe that the unfortunate changes in government in Greece which succeeded each other with such rapidity after the close of the war furnished the American Government with its excuse for repudiation, or at least postponement, of its obligations. Constantine was not popular in the United States, not have political events in this country in the last six months tended to strengthen the country's position with the other world.

But on the face of things it would appear that a moral obligation rests upon the United States to fulfill this contract. We sent no troops to Greece, nor did we take any military part in holding the southeastern corner of the far-flung allied line. But we promised Greece if she would take part in this task she should be loaned \$50,000,000 by the United States. She did her part; the United States failed in its duty. The very considerable nation in Greece which during the war tried to bring their country into the conflict on Germany's side now points the finger of scorn at those who arrayed her with the Allies. "See who you got," they say, "nothing but smooth promises which even the United States made."

The element of injustice seems the more glaring to one who here in Athens sees the high regard in which Americans and things American are held by the people. I have associated much with Greeks during my stay here, and if there be any of that anti-American feeling which is discernible elsewhere on the Continent I have been unable to discern it.

Yet the Greeks could hardly be blamed if they showed resentment against all their former allies. It was at the height of the allied council that their army was sent into Anatolia, and left there without aid, to be slaughtered by a Turkish army largely armed by France. As a result of that débâcle, for which Greece's allies in the war were to a great extent responsible, she has had thrust upon her an enormous population of refugees—nearly 1,500,000 in all—to be fed, housed and cared for out of her slender means.

If 25,000,000 homeless and pauperized people were suddenly dumped on the Atlantic coast of the United States, the problem would be similar, though less acute, because the United States is rich while Greece is desperately poor. Yet Greece has accepted this Christian obligation and is discharging it without aid from any of the United States to perform its share of the war-time contract.

More than once the United States has paid out large sums of money in recognition of a moral obligation, in settlement of a debt of honor. A recent occasion was the payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia in recognition of the fact that the United States had paid the Republic of Panama \$25,000,000 for the Canal Zone when Panama was but a province of Colombia in state of insurrection. The very proper argument was made in Congress that the honor of the United States was involved, and a second payment was made for a franchise purchased under conditions of doubtful validity. It would seem that a like sense of honor should impel the American Government to pay Greece for services rendered in strict accordance with a contract.

I think upon that general line payment should be forthcoming. But if a more material reason must be sought, it can be found in the fact that Greece is waking up to the need of public improvements and the development of natural resources. The hotels of Athens are filled with Americans seeking such contracts. Their task would be made lighter if the financial cause for friction between the two governments could be removed.

W. J. A.

With the Lumbermen of French Canada

II

Mr. Jenkins awakened us in the morning by putting on a raucous gramophone record; and later he led us out of his cabin across the river into the cook's hut. The cook, who had developed surprising muscular powers in keeping the "boys" out of his kitchen by main force, smiled agreeably and said, "Bon jour, Monsieur." We thought his sinuous fingers might grind the food to powder at a touch.

We could get a better impression of our host now. His stature and bulk had not diminished since his rose like a Tintagel from the porch the night before. But his outline was less manly-like. We understood who the lonely French children living ten miles away at the lake called him "Uncle Ted." He had a round, clumsy smile and was gallant in a confident, elephantine manner. His hair, thin, fair hair was scanty. He had cloudy blue eyes.

We soon learned, what we had half guessed already, that he was boss of the base camp, but had the business of the strenuous clambering in the bush now. He had trained Tony as his side de camp. Tony was a French-Canadian, short, stocky, a low, broad creature with small legs but tremendous arms.

He has a great heart, that Tony. He'll walk twenty miles in a day—bush miles, none of them easy to walk miles, bush miles!—and carry his own weight. He has a great heart, heart as great as the bush. Whaling at whales! all his heart don't soften a man, and he'd look dumb in a drawing room, but Tony sure has a great heart," Mr. Jenkins explained.

At this moment Tony came in and sat in a corner on the floor, looking like a mastiff or a sleigh leader that had just learned to speak.

Mr. Jenkins took us round the camp, a mere pile of logs pushed into the sprawling clouds of forest, shadowed or hung with webbed morning sunlight. He showed us a map of the territory his men were cutting, described the course of the nearest river, now shrunk into white and maddened foam, to the great Lake St. John and past there to Hudson Bay, foot journeys these and bush miles to stumble through.

He talked of cutting, piling, portaging, of driving rivers in the spring. "You'd better not come up here when we're drivin' the cords, because we ain't at all friendly or polite then." He described the jams and the risky search for the key log which holds up the oblique stilts.

As the morning heat plunged into the forest and the stinging forest odors became heavy in the sun, the power of Mr. Jenkins relaxed. He sat in the sun like a steam roller abandoned by its steam and began to blurt out bits about his life. He said he had done everything from professional football and the bossing of sewer builders to hunting for ivory nuts in the Guada river in Brazil.

"What made you go to Brazil?" I asked innocently.

He pulled and arranged his enormous power between his shoulders, chortled and his girder jaws, and his eyes went blank, expressionless suddenly.

"Same reason as made you come up here, I guess," he said sharply, stonewalling my ball. "We don't find it convenient to ask questions, up here. I told you that before. Remember what I said about that French barber in Quebec?"

That unfortunate though happily fictitious barber!

Tony harnessed Black Prince, the Pegasus of the camp, to a buckboard and we drove off up the steep trail into the forest. The thin, equal wheels grated, jumped and bounced over the stones and boulders, and their long spokes shimmered as the immense valleys of spruce, birch and balsam dropped below us, and then rose again miles away in